

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY Lewis
RESOURCE # LW 50
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC.
EVALUATION
DESTROYED

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined):

See Exhibit 1 Bedinger House

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:

See Exhibit 2

3. UTM REFERENCE:

Quad. Name:

Date: Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Accuracy:

4. OWNER/ADDRESS:

Mary Rae Barron

2978 Alpine Terrace, Cinti, OH 45208

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:

Dennis J. Barron - Husband of Owner

6. DATE RECORDED:

May 8, 2002 - August , 2002

7. SPONSOR:

8. INITIATION:

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:

 Survey HABS/HAER

 KY Land Local Land

 NR R&C

 NHL

Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION:

Residence

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION:

Residence

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 7/ 1844 estimated

See Exhibit 12 documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS:

See Exhibit 13

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:

 Brick original

 N/A subsequent

See Exhibit 14

15. DIMENSIONS:

Height 2 sty Width 50' Depth 36'

Side porch - 9' x 34'

16. PLAN:

 first

 second

 third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:

 first

 second

 third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:

 first second third

19. FOUNDATION:

TYPE MATERIAL

 n/a Stone original

 n/a n/a replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:

 Brick original

 replacement

21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

CONFIGURATION COVERING

 Hipped Asphalt original

 Shingle replacement

22. CONDITION: Good/Fair

23. MODIFICATION:

24. NEGATIVE FILE #:

Write resource # on back of all prints.

(To be provided)

COMMENTS/HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

25. SUPPORT RESOURCES: SITE PLAN KEY

FUNCTION

CONSTRUCTION DATE

METHOD MATERIAL

See Exhibit 25/26

26. SITE PLAN (Complete if #25 was answered).

See Exhibit 25/26

27. MAP.

See Exhibit 27



THE KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL
has designated

Bedinger House

A KENTUCKY LANDMARK
and deems it worthy of preservation.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Paul E. Patton".

GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH

EXHIBIT 1

1. Name of Resource (How Determined):

Resource (farm house and adjacent out-buildings and approximately 80 acres) was owned of record by George M. Bedinger, his wife Judith Bedinger and related persons from July 28, 1846 until November 1, 1864. Owner of record from May 15, 1869 to May 10, 1897 was William H. Montieth. Owner of record from May 10, 1897 to September 20, 1910 was John Schofield. Resource was owned of record by Russell Dickerson and other members of his family from October 9, 1928 until the death of William Walter Dickerson (known as Walter Dickerson) in the year 2000. (Source of information – Lewis County, Kentucky Circuit Court Land Records.) The Resource has been variously known as the Bedinger Place, the Montieth Place, the Schofield Place, and the Dickerson Farm during such 155 year period. It was also called Beechhurst at one time. (Source of information – Lewis County newspapers and private correspondence.) The Resource was acquired by the present owner, Mary Rae Barron, in May, 2002.

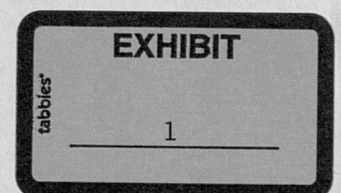


EXHIBIT 2

2. Address/Location:

Kentucky State Route 8, vicinity of Carrs community, overlooking Ohio River, approximately seven miles west (down river) of Vanceburg, Lewis County, Kentucky. South side of Kentucky State Route 8. Box 47, Rt. 2, Vanceburg, Kentucky 41179.

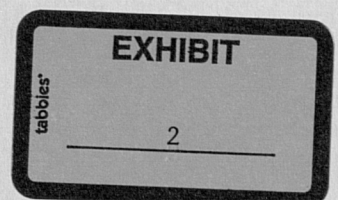


EXHIBIT 12

12. Construction Date:

1844. (Estimated)

This date is carved into the brick work the left (easterly) side of the house and was believed by Walter Dickerson, whose family owned and resided in the house from 1928 to 2000, to be the actual date of construction (see Exhibit 29, Appendix A attached).

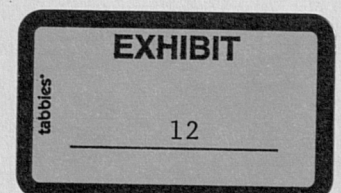


EXHIBIT 13

13. Date of Major Modifications:

- (a) It is believed that the house was electrified around 1920, based upon the apparent age of first floor ceiling chandeliers, light fixtures and switches.
- (b) An inside bathroom and kitchen were installed on the first floor by dividing up a larger room which may have been used as a kitchen prior thereto. Woodwork in this area differs from woodwork in rest of first floor - date unknown.
- (c) An existing frame side porch may have been added at a date subsequent to original construction – date unknown.
- (d) Original front porch entrance has been removed – date unknown.

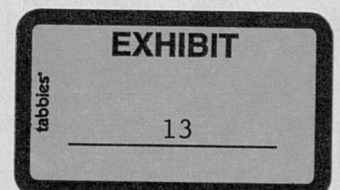


EXHIBIT 14

14. Construction Method/Brick:

Exterior walls are triple-thickness brick. It is believed that the brick was made on the property. Style-Georgian/Greek Revival. Side porch is frame, 9 feet wide b 34 feet, 6 inches deep.

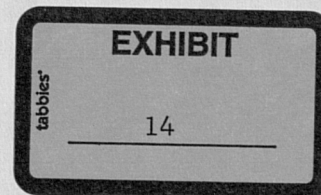
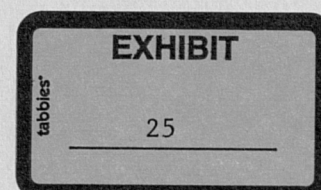


EXHIBIT 25

25. Support Resources

Farm outbuildings, barns and silo are typical improvements on a working farm. Ages are unknown.



MORTGAGE INSPECTION TO:
FIRSTAR HOME MORTGAGE
122 EAST MAIN STREET
MOREHAED, KY 40351

BORROWER:

MARY BARRON

SELLER:

LINDA CAROLYN TOLLER

ADDRESS:

KY ROUTE 8

LEWIS COUNTY, KY

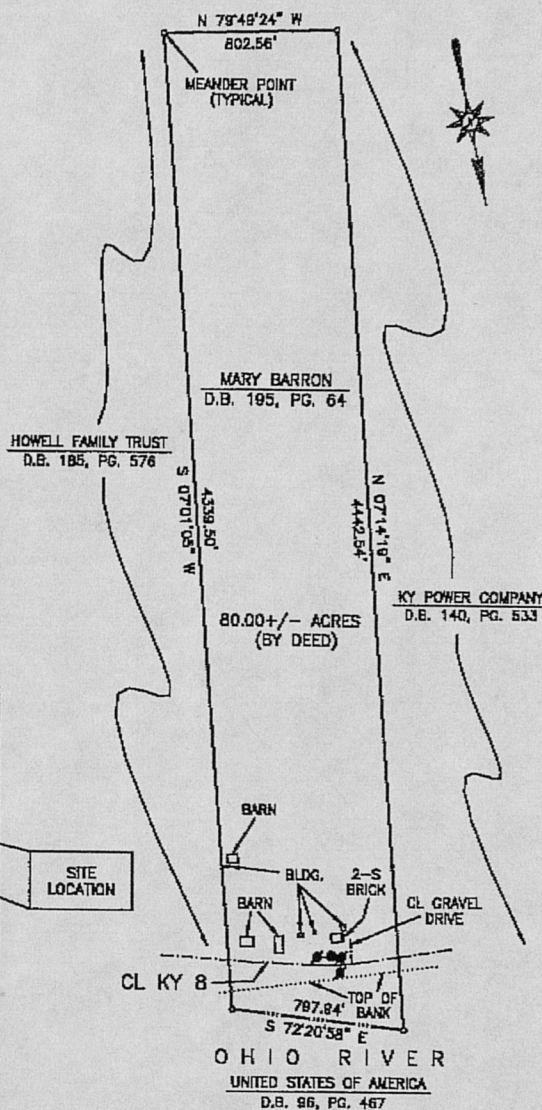
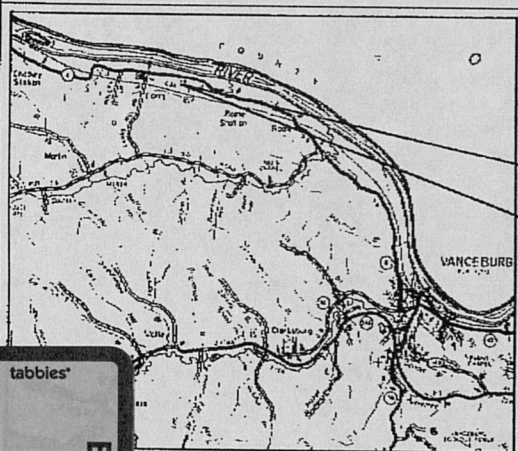
RECORDED IN:

195, PG. 64

DATE: 6/7/2002

SCALE: 1" = 700'

VICINITY MAP



LEGEND

- REBAR 5/8" DIAMETER - 24" LENGTH
W/PLASTIC CAP STAMPED
RDH 3264 (UNLESS
OTHERWISE NOTED)
- MEANDER POINT
- △ MAG NAIL
- ⊙ FENCE POST
- ⊙ TREE (AS NOTED)
- ⊙ UTILITY POLE
- BOUNDARY LINE
- CENTERLINE OF ROAD
- EDGE OF PAVEMENT
- x - FENCE LINE
- STREAM LINE
- RIGHT-OF-WAY (RW)

MORTGAGE INSPECTION
THIS DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A BOUNDARY
SURVEY AND IS NOT A RECORDABLE DOCUMENT

THIS SKETCH IS A TRUE REPRESENTATION OF THE
CONDITIONS THAT WERE FOUND ON THE DATE BELOW.

THIS DOCUMENT DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A BOUNDARY
SURVEY AND IS SUBJECT TO INACCURACIES THAT A
SUBSEQUENT BOUNDARY SURVEY MAY DISCLOSE.

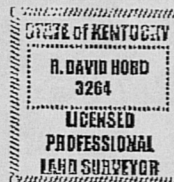
NO PROPERTY CORNERS HAVE BEEN SET.

THE INFORMATION SHOWN ON THIS SKETCH SHOULD
NOT BE USED TO ESTABLISH ANY FENCE, STRUCTURE
OR OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

THE LINEAR AND ANGULAR VALUES SHOWN ON THIS
SKETCH ARE BASED ON RECORD OR DEED INFORMATION
AND HAVE NOT BEEN VERIFIED UNLESS NOTED.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PROPERTY SHOWN
HEREON (IS ☒ IS NOT ☐) IN A 100 YEAR FLOOD AREA.

210141 0050 B
MAP # SHEET # DATED: 2/19/87
ZONE:



OWNER'S SIGNATURE OWNER'S SIGNATURE

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS MORTGAGE INSPECTION
WAS CONDUCTED UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION.

R. David Hord 6/7/02
R. DAVID HORD DATE
PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR KY PLS 3264

NOTES:
BEARINGS COORDINATED TO FENCE LINE
FOUND, EAST PROPERTY LINE OF BARRON,
D.B. 195, PG. 64.
PROPERTY SUBJECT TO EXISTING RIGHT
OF WAY FOR KY HWY 8 FOR BENEFIT OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.
PROPERTY SUBJECT TO UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA, D.B. 96, PG. 467.
PROPERTY SUBJECT TO ALL LEGAL RIGHT
OF WAYS, EASEMENTS AND UNRECORDED
CONVEYANCES.
BUILDINGS ARE NOT IN FLOOD ZONE.

R D H SURVEYS, INC.

R. DAVID HORD
4012 SLACK PIKE
MAYSVILLE, KY 41056
606-759-7309

tabbles

25/26

EXHIBIT

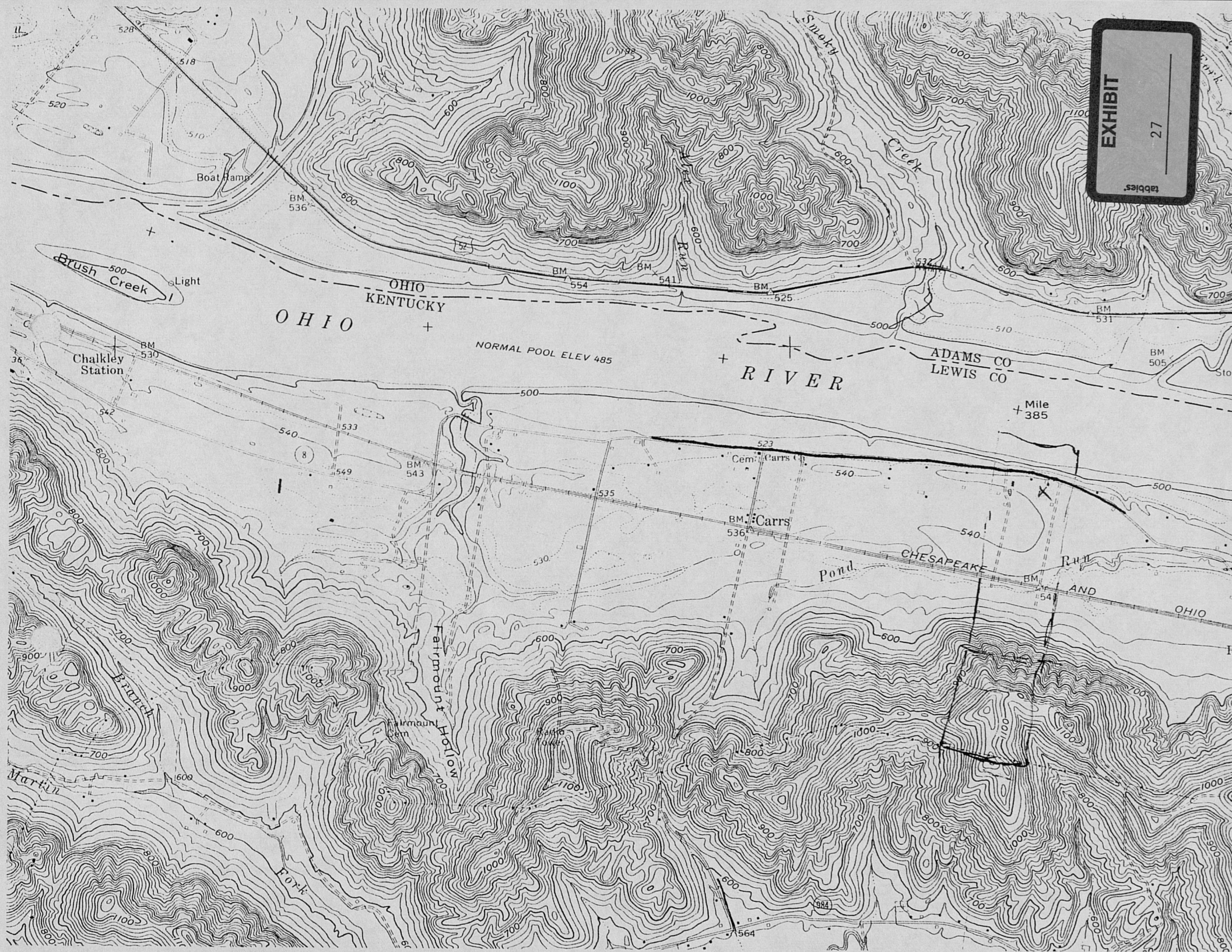
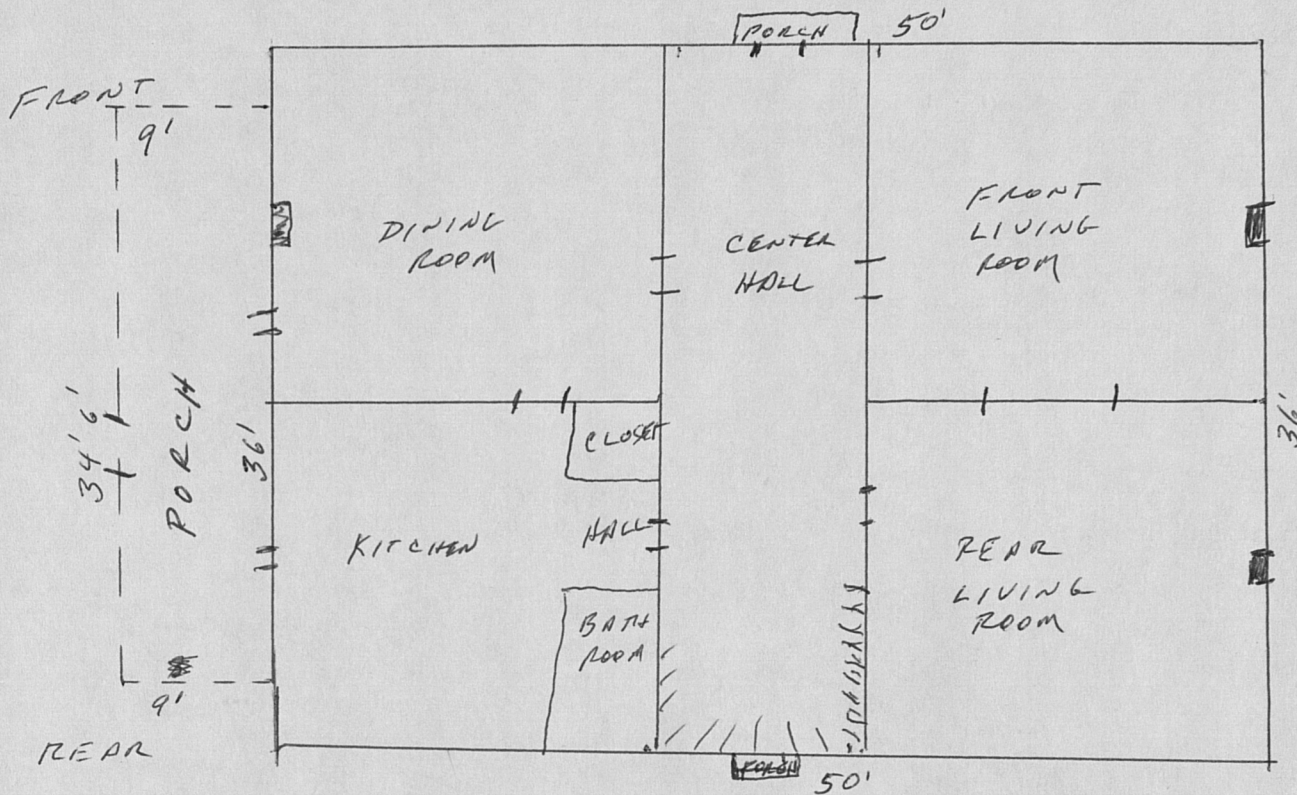


EXHIBIT 28

28. Plan

FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

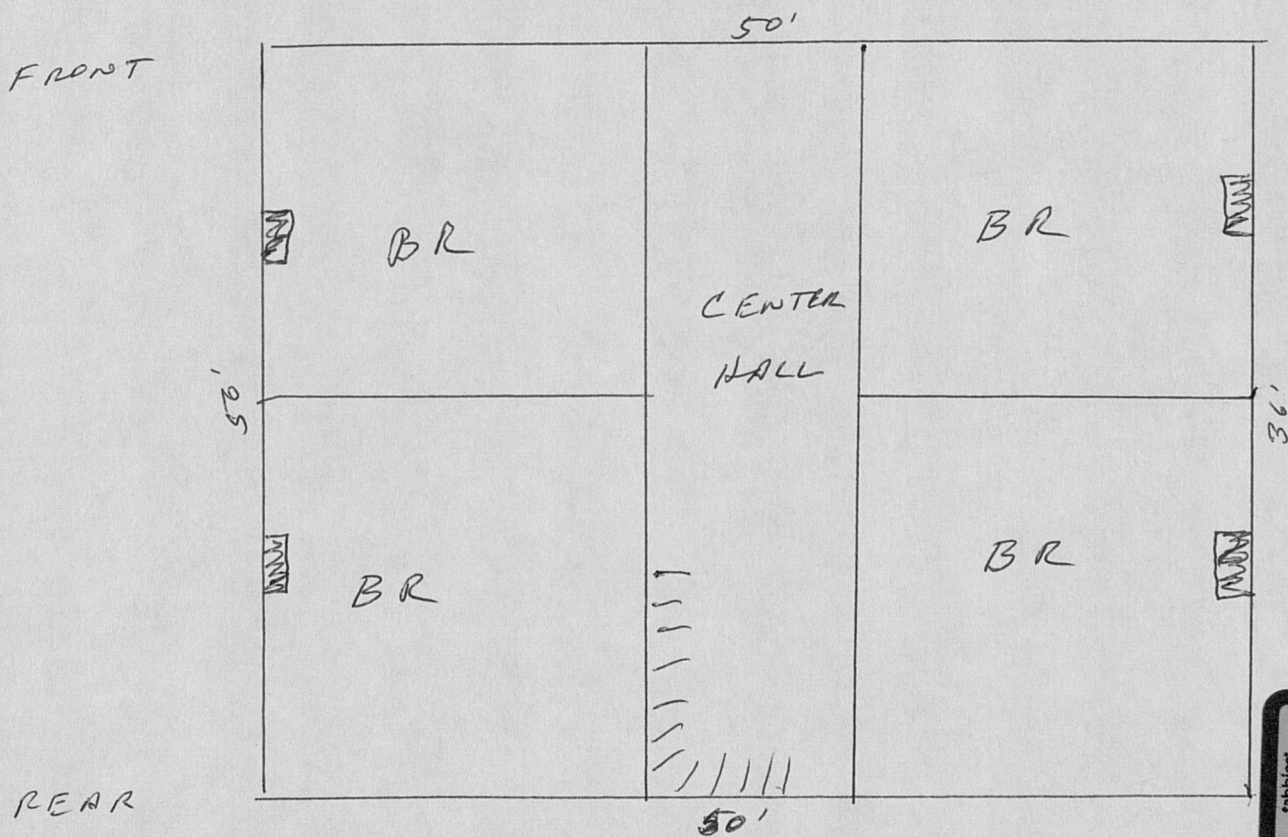


EXHIBIT 28

28. Features:

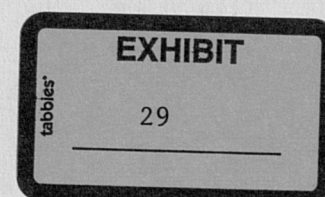
Full two story brick Georgian/Greek Revival Period style house. Believed by former owner (Mrs. Walter (Eunice) Dickerson) to be only one in Lewis County. Triple thickness brick believed to have been made on site. Wide custom woodwork throughout first floor (believed to be original) and extra-wide full length center hall on each floor. Fireplace in each room (except original kitchen fireplace which was covered up when original kitchen was subdivided into three smaller rooms (kitchen, hall and indoor bathroom)). Huge wooden staircase, bannister and railing between first and second floors display exceptional craftsmanship. Wide wood plank flooring in all rooms on both floors (downstairs center hall flooring has been covered with tile and possibly replaced). Huge double wooden door between two living rooms downstairs. Nine large wooden windows on front brick wall and nine large wooden windows on rear brick wall are all same size. Small glass window panes (except four in rear wall) were placed with large double hung panes in 1930's). Original front porch has been removed except for limestone floor and foundation. Stone foundation and partial cellar. Frame side porch was probably added at a later date.

EXHIBIT 29

29. History:

Construction of this residence is believed to have been commenced no later than 1844, the date which is chiseled into the east exterior brick side wall. This was the understanding of Walter Dickerson, whose father Russell Dickerson purchased the Resource in 1928 and who owned it until his death in 2000. See Appendix A, a handwritten statement to such effect by Mr. Dickerson on a copy of a letter to him dated February 9, 1995 from Dean A. Doyal, a cousin of John A. (Gus) Doyle, who was a well-known historian of Lewis County, Kentucky. See also Appendix B, a copy of an article by Gus Doyle which appeared in The Lewis County Herald, Wednesday, August 29, 1979, titled "*Historical memories of Carr's Bottom*," in which Mr. Doyle refers to and describes this house and the dances which were held there prior to the Civil War. In Appendix B-1, which is an undated addendum to that article from Mr. Doyle to the newspaper, he states that subsequent to publication of Appendix B, he received information from Walter Dickerson that the Resource was built in 1844 by Henry C. Bedinger, and that this house was the oldest house still standing in Carrs Bottom. Mr. Doyle also states that George Bedinger, his wife Judith and son George are buried in a small cemetery in a field near the house. I have personally visited these graves. The graves and the headstones referred to by Mr. Doyle are still in place as of this date.

An undated newspaper article by Dr. William M. Talley titled Ancestor Hunting quotes Gus Doyle's childhood memories of the Carrs community as including oral communications in



which Mr. Doyle's grandfather told him of having attended his first dance around 1858 in the "Schofield Place (now the Dickerson Home)". (Appendix C).

A brief undated history of the Resource (Appendix D) written by Melvina Dickerson Stafford (believed to be a deceased sister of Walter Dickerson) repeats the references to the 1844 construction date, the Bedinger (misspelled Bitteringer) graves, the dances in the large double-living room, and states that Ohio River excursion boats from Cincinnati brought people to attend these dances.

Research conducted by Dr. Donna L. Benson published in five articles in *The Lewis County Herald* dated June 17, 1987 (Heaven on Earth), June 24, 1987 (The Houses of Carrs), July 1, 1987 (Pleasant Bottoms: The Communal Years, 1784-1826), July 8, 1987 (Carrs... The Dark Side of Paradise), and July 15, 1987 (The Bitter Years) attached as Appendixes E-1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, respectively, suggests that this Resource may be the last surviving brick home of a Moravian religious community founded before 1800 in the Carrs area by John Stephenson. The first article (Appendix E-1) suggests that the Bedingers were Elders of this community, and that the Resource may have been constructed at a date earlier than 1844. The second Article (Appendix E-2) states that the Resource was among the last four brick Elder's Houses still standing at the time Appendix E-2 was written, and describes the unique construction of the center hall stairway. The third article (Appendix E-3) states that the Carrs community had six brick Elder's houses, four of which were still standing as of 1987, suggests a possible construction date of 1820 or even earlier for the Bedinger house, and describes the typical cluster of frame houses, out-buildings, and structures which surrounded a brick Elder's house.

Mr. Dickerson's effects contained notes apparently prepared around 1977 by his wife, Eunice Dickerson, for submission to the Kentucky Heritage Commission in which she stated that the Resource is the only two-story Georgian Style house in Lewis County, that the bricks were made on the property, and that the wide plank flooring is original. Eunice Dickerson was a public elementary school teacher in Vanceburg, Kentucky and elsewhere for many years.

It is my understanding that much of the property in the Carrs community was acquired by a public utility a number of years ago, and that most of the buildings formerly located in the Carrs community area and described in the above-referenced attachments have been razed, the Resource being one of only a few (possibly the only) structures still remaining.

"DO NOE YLLE," QUOTH D'OYLLE

DEAN A DOYAL
45 GAINSBOROUGH PLACE
NEWPORT NEWS, VA 23602-2029
804-877-5263

WALTER DICKERSON
RFD 5
VANCEBURG, KY 41179

(DEAN D. DOYLE)
757-421-2383

Dear Mr Dickerson,

9 February 1995

Please allow me to introduce myself. I am a cousin of the late Gus DOYLE, of Cincinnati, whom I believe you have met.

If my memory is correct my wife and I had the privilege of meeting you in Lewis County a couple of years ago while in the company of the late Ray ENTLER of West Portsmouth. My memory is dim but I seem to recall having visited with you and a couple of ladies in a large house overlooking the Ohio River. We were visiting in Vanceburg, at that time, in pursuit of tracing my DOYLE Family history.

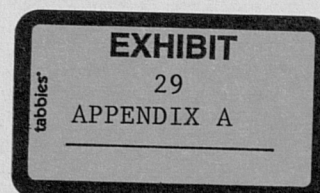
Meanwhile I have inherited from Gus DOYLE a story he wrote about his recollections of life in Carr's Bottom. According to Bettie DILLOW and Joan GODFREY (a cousin of mine) from the Lewis County Historical Society, Gus's memoirs of early life along the Ohio River in Lewis County has not been published.

I am in the process of converting Gus's draft copy of his story into a finished document that the kind folks in the historical society can use to record some of Lewis County history.

Gus names some places in his story that I have not been able to place on the map that has been so kindly provided by Cousin Joan GODFREY and the ladies of the historical society. The places we can locate are marked in pink marker to make them easier to see.

Some of the places we'd like to be able to locate on this map are on the attached list. (See Inclosure 1.)

May I ask you to look this list over and mark on the map any locations you can identify? It would certainly be appreciated by me. I am certain historians in the future would appreciate being told where some of these places are located.

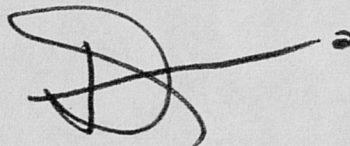


If you know of other places you feel should be placed on the map please add them.

When I finish editing Gus's story I want to include a copy of a map to help readers locate the places being discussed. I will be pleased to furnish you with a copy of the final story when it is finished.

A stamped self-addressed envelop is provided for your convenience.

Thank you for your kind help and consideration of this matter.



3 Inclosures:

1. List of places to be located on a Lewis County Map.
2. Strip map of Lewis County, KY, 4 pages, along the Ohio River.
3. Self-addressed stamped envelop.

BEEN A LITTLE GETTING

this back to you CLARE help
you out GUS was a third cousin
of mine I would like to have
a story when it is finished

The house I live in was built
by Bedingers in the year of 1844

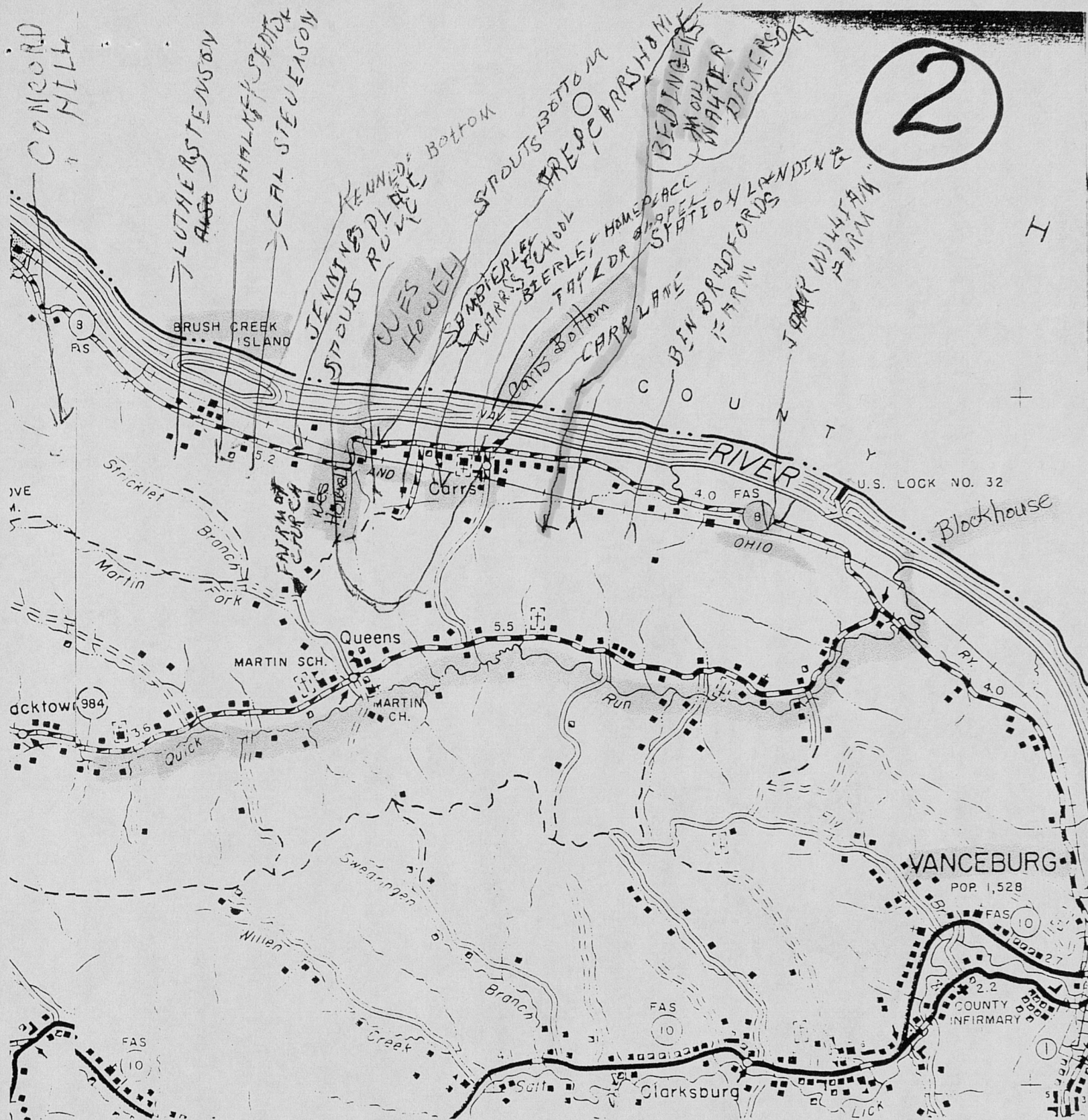
your friend
Walt Dickerson

LIST OF PLACES TO BE LOCATED ON A LEWIS CO., KY MAP

1. Kennedy's Bottom
2. Bierley's Home
3. Carr's Lane
4. Station Landing
5. Taylor's Chapel
6. Stout's Bottom
7. Stout's Run
8. Fairmont Christian Church
9. Stevenson's Place
10. Jack William's Place
11. Ben Bradford's Farm
12. Carr's School
13. Fred Carr's Home
14. Jennings's Place
15. Chalkey's Station
16. Concord Hill

If you feel other places should be identified please add to this list.

1 incl 1



Thank you,
Mrs. Donald (Carleene) Roe
Dayton, Ohio

Dear Miss Wilson:

In my article on Carrs Bottom, I was not aware of the age of the Schofield place now owned by Walter Dickerson. From Walter's information, it is the oldest house in Carrs Bottom.

The house was built in 1844 by Henry C. Bedinger. Bedinger, his wife, Judith, his son George, are buried in a small cemetery in the field near the house. The incriptions on the stones:

Henry C. Bedinger born 1793 died 1845

Judith Bedinger born 1795 died 1852
George Bedinger born 1826 died 1856

Give this data to the Historical Society. This is one of the graveyards I missed when I sent the list of graveyards in Carrs Bottom.

Best regards,
John A. (Gus) Doyle
Cincinnati, Ohio

EXHIBIT

29

APPENDIX B-1

tabbles

Dickerson Home, Carrs, Lewis Co.

The house was built by Bittings in 1844 if you go by a date on a brick on the east side of the house. Bittings' graves are ~~to~~ below Walter's on the farm once owned by Ray Vance. It was once called Bleekhurst. That name was, at one time, printed diagonally on the glass in the front door. The two large beech trees that used to be in the front yard were supposed to have been part of the original forest.

Owners, according to Walter, were Montiths, Schofields, Stampers Thornberrys (from Carter Co.) and Workmen (from Carter Co.).

Stampers owned it about the time of World War I. The silo was built then.

A family named Wallace and also one named Hannak rented the farm from Workmen. Hannaks raised chickens in the ^{southwest} upstairs bedroom.

Dickerson bought the farm in the late 1920's when Hannaks lived there.

EXHIBIT

29

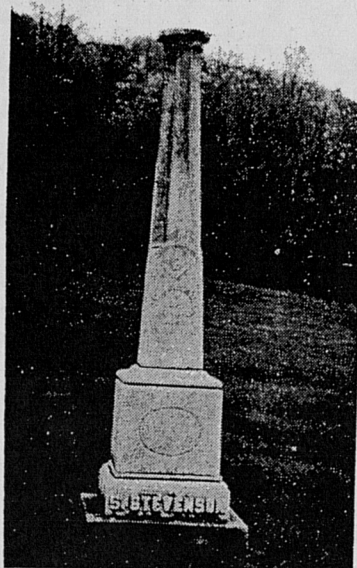
APPENDIX D

tabbles

At one time a boat or boats
from Cincinnati ran excursions
there to attend dances in the double
living rooms. One summer a
descendent of the Monticells stopped
by. He showed us markings in
the kitchen ceiling where the bar
had been.

Melvin Dickerson Stafford

Heaven On Earth



By Dr. Donna L. Benson

Today, the Carrs community is a small, sleepy, rural community. But such has not always been so. Once it was the heart and soul of a monumental religious experiment, begun in the mid-eighteenth century wilds of the Ohio Valley. The agricultural fields of Carrs were the anchor and foundation for a massive community that covered over a hundred square miles. It was, for a time, utopia for those who dwelt there, a little bit of heaven on earth.

Traces of the Pleasant Bottoms colony still abound across the Carrs landscape: four brick houses built for the elders, the cedars that stood sentinel around colony borders and graveyards. There are still both the marked, and unmarked, graves of the faithful, and the products of their labors in the glass, pottery and iron industries still abound in the fields.

But today, as never before, the historic fabric of the Carrs community is threatened. It is only with the concerted help of concerned Lewis Countians, proud of their heritage, that I will be able to buy enough time to properly record this heritage. Of particular concern are the four brick homes of the colony elders, because they are the last, surviving brick structures in the mother colony. When they are gone, a precious part of your heritage will be gone from the face of the earth forever. I would like to tell you a little about this remarkable religious group, and the heritage they have bequeathed to you.

The saga began in the late 1730's, when a fur trader from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, came to live and work among

the Indians of the Ohio Valley. Called Hugh Crawford, he was the first to settle in the Pleasant Bottoms area. For a time, he served as first trader for George Croghan.

But Hugh Crawford was a visionary, and a Godly man. He was believed to have had ties to a small religious group back in Pennsylvania, called the Camp of the Solitary, at the Ephrata Cloister. The monks there lived a highly mystical life of ascetic celibate communism, surrounded and supported by married householders. Life in the Camp of the Solitary was harsh in its simplicity, comprised of group farming, prayers, writing and hymns; much as it would be later in the Pleasant Bottoms colony, where it would be leavened by Moravian beliefs.

But Hugh Crawford was important for another reason. For reasons still unknown, he took responsibility for the first-born child of his sister-in-law, Honour Grimes Crawford and her new husband, Richard Stevenson while the lad was still quite young. The child, called John, was raised by a German family in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he was exposed both to the monks at Ephrata, and to the Moravians.

John Stephenson was a charismatic and visionary giant of a man, spiritually, physically and intellectually. He was born in 1726, and murdered one hundred years later, in Pleasant Bottoms. It is said that, when grown, he stood 6'8" with blond hair and blue eyes. A man of God, he had a strong, compelling vision of a religious society, hidden in the wilderness fastness away from the ungodly East, that would keep the true faith until the Lord's second coming, the time of lilies. In that far-distant time, the dead in Christ would rise and return to the homes and lives they had left in the colony.

In 1754, John Stephenson came to the Ohio wilderness, probably as a Moravian missionary, to live and preach among the Indians of the Ohio Valley. Building on his step-uncle's work, he forged a strong and unbroken bond of peace with the Indians that survived the test of a half century of wars in the Ohio Valley. It is said that, in all the stress and turbulence of those days, not one member of the religious colony died at the

hands of the Indians. That he was able to create a small island of peace in the midst of a savage frontier alone is a most remarkable feat. But this was the least of John Stephenson's accomplishments in the Ohio Valley.

John Stephenson was a brilliant, compelling and well-educated individual, a Renaissance man in the midst of the wilderness. He possessed technological skills and knowledge ahead of their time. By 1760 with fields cleared and planted, the vineyards started, and his stone house built, John Stephenson began building the community's industrial base.

In 1760, in the midst of a savage wilderness, he put a coal-fired (not charcoal, which was the prevailing fuel of the day) iron finery, a German Stuck Ofen, into blast. He may also have put a small pottery works into operation, which was also coal-fired. Beginning in the 1770s, the products of his labor, the pottery, wine and iron, were marketed in New Orleans. He created such a nearly insatiable demand for Ohio Valley products that his successors were hard put to fill them. But that is another story.

The saga of Pleasant Bottoms is, above all else, the story of a love that would last for all time. John Stephenson came to the Ohio Valley to live and preach as a solitary, a celibate, brother. But he met, and fell deeply in love with the sister of the Indian chief, Logan. He took her to wife in the 1760s, a beloved and cherished bride. Her murder in 1772 very nearly killed him; he mourned for her all his days. It was his love of God, the other burning passion in his life, that sustained him through these darkest days.

Left with a family of young children, John Stephenson took a Cherokee bride in 1773. At the same time, he bought a large parcel of land--stretching from Portsmouth to Louisville and south to the Tennessee border--from her relatives. His second wife died in 1782, again leaving him bereft and with small children. In 1783 he took another Cherokee to wife, called Jane. He was then 57, she just 16. Together, it is said, they raised a family of twenty-some children.

In 1784 the tiny colony of Pleasant Bottoms grew rapidly with the influx of neighbors and

relatives from Pennsylvania and Virginia. The Nesbitts came in 1775. The Cummings, Crawfords, Rowlands, Drenans, Sweringens, and the children and grandchildren of his brothers, came in the early 1780s.

The new colony members came fearlessly, settling in peaceful tranquility in both the original cluster, called Squirrel Town on Pleasant Bottoms, and on Kentucky's 'dark and bloody' ground, in Kennedy's Bottoms, now called Carrs. Other families, such as the Stouts and Doyles, at first joined the colony to escape the omnipresent Indian menace.

But these new members chose to stay, enchanted by the cleanliness, the absence of vermin and filth, the water systems that delivered fresh water to most every house in Carrs. There were communal kitchens that provided five to six meals a day. Well-fed and clothed, free from the drudgeries so common to frontier life, each person was free to pursue their chosen craft, be it farming, joinery, pottery making or weaving.

It was also in the 1780s that the first elder's house was built in Carrs Bottoms. Today it is known as the Kimble-Carr-Bierly house. New evidence suggest that the Bruce-Henry house may date to the 1820s (perhaps even earlier), as may the Bedinger house. The history of these fascinating structures will be examined in the next article.

EXHIBIT

29

APPENDIX E-1

tabbles

Pleasant Bottoms: The Communal Years, 1784-1826

Dr. Donna L. Benson

As we have seen before, the Pleasant Bottoms colony began with Hugh Crawford's fur trading station, expanded with the arrival of John Stephenson, and expanded yet again in the mid-1780's with the second planned influx of colonists, augmented by converts from the immediate area. Given this extra personnel came the realization of John Stephenson's dream of a garden in the wilderness.

The forty-two years encompassed by the communal period were the happiest for this religious colony. Living with 'hands to work and hearts to God', safe in His benevolent care, blessed in their labors, they came to believe that they were the beloved of God. It is said that, for a time, the Lord's lilies, symbols of His peace and the promise of a life yet to come, bloomed in Pleasant Bottoms.

"Through many dangers, toils, and snares,

I have already come;

'Tis grace hath brought me safe thus far,

And grace will lead me home." (Methodist Hymnal)

The hundred-odd square miles covered by the mother colony were divided into a series of smaller, interdependent clusters, each with a different set of responsibilities. Squirrel Town on Pleasant Bottoms, (founded ca. 1760), the oldest, was an industrial and administrative center. Concord on Pleasant Bottoms, (founded ca. 1790), was a craft and shipping center. But Carrs on Pleasant Bottoms, (founded ca. 1775), the second oldest, was the heart, the key and the soul of the religious community. The agricultural fields of Carrs were the lifeblood of the young community, the backbone that sustained all other endeavors.

Carrs on Pleasant Bottoms was the only cluster to be blessed with six elder houses, four of which still (for the moment) survive. Even Squirrel Town, the oldest cluster, only had two. All others had but one. Carrs' six brick elder houses were: the Kimble-Carr-Bierly house (1780), the Stephenson house on the Stephenson-Queen farm (ca. 1780), the Bedinger and Bruce-Henry houses (1820, possibly as early as 1790-1800), the Maude Bierly house (1810-1820?) and the brick house that stood on Billy Conway's farm (date uncertain).

Life, and houses, was different here in Pleasant Bottoms. Thanks to the foresight and planning of the colony founder, there was a strict sanitation code and clean drinking water, both luxuries on the cutting edge of the frontier. In Pleasant Bottom, there was freedom from the filth, disease, drudgery, lice and fleas that so plagued other communities. Many wished to join the colony, few (if any), chose to leave. Truly, it must have seemed a goodly land, where

... milk and honey flow,
And oil and wine abound;
And trees of life forever grow,

With mercy crowned (Methodist Hymnal).

It was a life where all things were common, where few personal possessions were needed. Each person was well clothed, well housed, and fed five to six substantial meals a day. In return, each was expected to contribute the product of his labor to the greater good of the community. Turning a chair leg, working in the fields, weaving at the looms or throwing a pot were as much a form of worship and praise as

attending formal worship services.

Be this my happy choice;

My only care, delight, and bliss,

My joy, my heaven on earth, be this.

To hear the Bridegroom's voice (Methodist Hymnal).

The structure of the mother colony was simple and repetitive from cluster to cluster. The central focus of each cluster was one or more brick house where the elders lived. They were the shepherds who kept their small flock within the confines of colony faith and practice. Their house, as well as the kitchen cellar, provided storage for perishable foods. A store, located nearby, provided goods and small luxuries that were not part of a family's yearly allotment of clothes and other small necessities.

Located near the elders house were fifteen to thirty of the frame houses that sheltered most colony members; members, who, for the most part, were content to follow, not lead. The Hannah and Bivens houses, both located on Martin, and both now threatened with destruction in the near future, are two such examples. The Hannah house, built during the communal years, was a comfortable dwelling intended for a family content to let others lead. In contrast, the Bivens house, also from the communal years, was built for a more aspiring family, who perhaps hoped to become elders.

A crucial part of each cluster, or in Carrs, each sub-cluster, was the community kitchen. Placed near the elders house, it fed cluster members. The kitchen was staffed by teams of women, who cooked one week out of every three to five. This kitchen also doubled as a meeting house and school. An auxiliary function of the school was the supervision and care of the cluster's young children.

Work was also allotted on a common basis. Of the men, some were farmers, some vintners, some weavers, some joiners. Women, freed from the

necessity of cooking and caring for their family on a daily basis, worked at other, more productive activities. Some chose to work with the men in the fields, some in the kitchen garden, some chose quilting, midwifery, spinning or carding, others chose decorative handwork.

And the products these people crafted to the greater glory of the Lord were exceptionally well-made. Lost in the pursuit of a greater goal during these early years, the people of Pleasant Bottoms found a blessed, peaceful

existence in their wilderness garden. From their gracious Father, who provided their bountiful life, they found

How blest are they who still abide

Close sheltered in thy bleeding side,

Who thence their life and strength derive,

And by thee move, and in thee live (Methodist Hymnal).

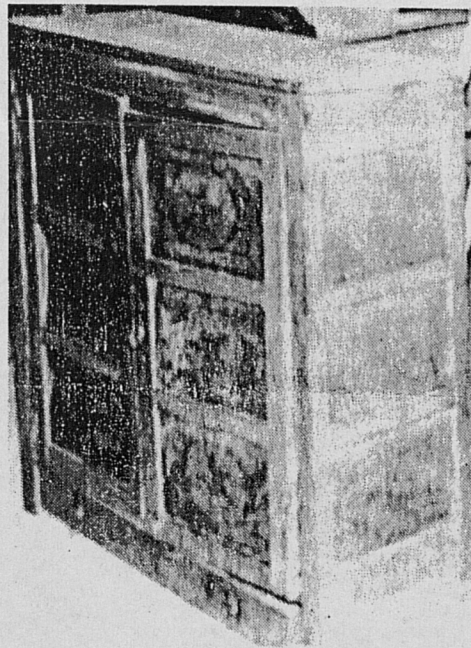
And yet, deep below the peacefully blessed communal years, there lurked a darker side to paradise; a side that would bring great trial and

tragedy to this community before the end of the first reorganization. I will discuss the dark side of utopia in the next article.

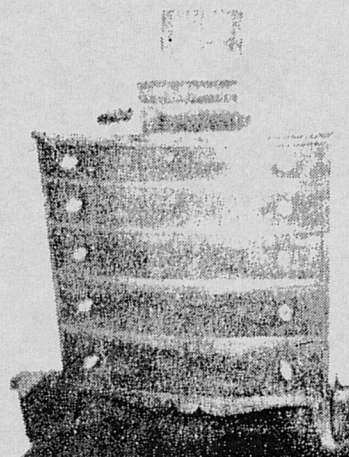
Note: The hymns are taken from a Wesleyan Methodist Hymnal, whose close relationship to Moravian faith and belief will be explained in a later article.



Bone, bone buttons and whistle from Button Works, communal years.



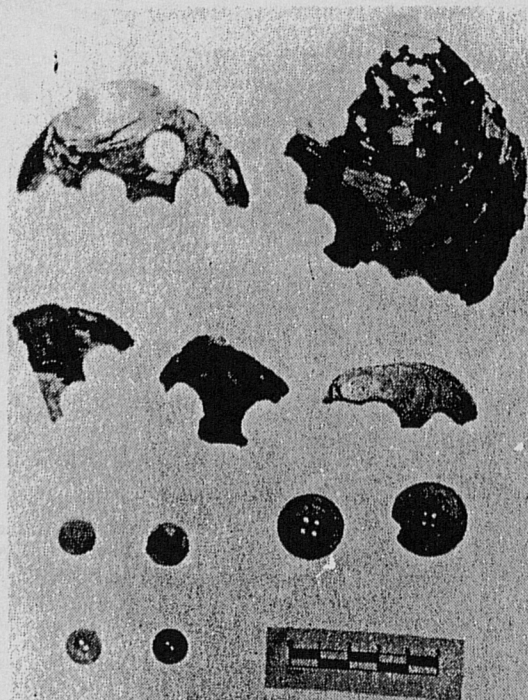
Pie Safe, ca. 1820.



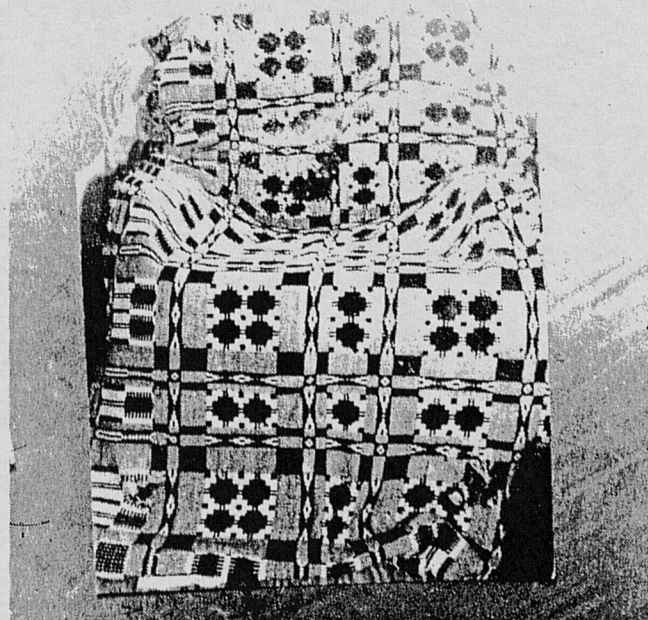
Bow front dresser, ca. 1790.



Clock, circa 1815-1820.



Shell, shell buttons and button blank from the Button Works, communal years.



Double-weave coverlet, ca. 1820.

EXHIBIT

29

APPENDIX E-3

Carrs...The Dark Side of Paradise

By Dr. Donna L. Benson

As we saw in the last article, there were many benefits to a life lived in common, not the least of which was freedom from the drudgery and disease so common to early settlements on the raw edge of the frontier. Graced with the gift of simplicity, the early colonists found joy in a life dedicated to the greater glory of the Lord. But, as with many things, there was a dark side to their dream of a bountiful wilderness garden.

John Stephenson drew the basic tenets of religious life in Pleasant Bottoms from both the Camp of the Solitary at Ephrata, Pennsylvania, and from the Moravians. From the Camp of the Solitary came ascetic self-denial and pious simplicity. At Ephrata, communal living shaped every thought, every action. Labor, trade, commerce, even pastimes were shared. Food, supplies and other necessities were held in common. Because Pleasant Bottoms was to be comprised of married householders, and not celibate monks and nuns, Stephenson softened somewhat the harshness of these precepts.

The central concept of the Moravian faith emphasized God's love for man as revealed in Christ. Moravians valued planned communities, segregated by age, sex and marital status. To be a member implied a complete surrender of one's time and labor to the service of the Church. It was a community of labor, not property. Life in the Moravian communities was perhaps more disciplined, and perhaps less demanding in self-denial, than the Camp of the Solitary.

So, the basic beliefs John Stephenson brought to his small religious colony included ascetic self-denial, pious simplicity, and voluntary material poverty. He brought with him the Moravian concept of a planned community in the wilderness, although without the strict segregation of frontier Moravian communities. Membership in the Pleasant Bottoms colony not only implied a surrender of time and labor to the Church; for converts, it probably implied a surrender of their household goods at their death, for the benefit of the community.

Stephenson's contribution was to blend these elements, and graft the whole onto a basically Appalachian community. He divided his colony into clusters, each headed by elders, and each responsible for certain specific tasks. The products of each cluster were combined in a central pool, from which the faithful drew what was needful for a year. The remainder was sold, with the funds augmenting the community treasury.

In Pleasant Bottoms, the colonists lived on sanctified ground, isolated from the ungodly outside. All work was holy; for everything was the Lord's. It was a way of life grounded in a simple heart and hand religion, where every action, the molding of pots, weaving of cloth, turning of furniture, or plowing a field was for the greater glory of the Lord.

The one key element that unified, animated, and sanctified life in this community was the deeply engaging Moravian vision of the 'stream of grace that runs from the wounds of their Redeemer, drowning all man's sins in the Ocean of the blood of Christ. This one element echoes strongly down through two hundred years of colony history. It is embedded in the sacred hymns, the folklore, gravestone epitaphs, indeed in all aspects of life in Pleasant Bottoms. As Andrew Reed's gravestone succinctly notes, "I am washed in the blood, and shall a crown

attain."

This, then, was the original vision that John Stephenson brought to his wilderness settlement. As first conceived, it carried the potential for an unbounded joy for life lived in the Lord. But at the very beginning, in the early infancy of the colony, this dream was badly marred. It seems that the death of John Stephenson's beloved first wife shattered the purity and joy of this vision. There appears to be a sense of darkness, an inward gloom, the fleeting sense of what verged on fanaticism gone sour that lurked behind Pleasant Bottoms peaceful facade.

That Pleasant Bottoms was a millennial society introduced a second disparate element that colored colony history, and in its own way, focused on the dark side of the dream. Pleasant Bottoms was a society hidden in the wilderness to keep the true faith until Resurrection morning. Then new Zion would literally appear on the colony's border, with John Stephenson standing at his Saviour's right hand to welcome the newly awakened dead to Paradise. During the communal years, when death was but a waystation on the way home, this element played a minor role. In later years, life increasingly came to be centered on the life to come, involving the colony in an elaborate, figurative, dance with death.

John Stephenson, who mourned for his first wife until the day of his death, was a rogue element in the dark side of the dream. For most of the communal years, until 1823 or 1824, his inward gloom was outwardly reflected in all aspects of colony life. Houses, furniture, gravestones, everything was as harsh in its ascetic simplicity, inwardly-turned and outwardly unfriendly, as life in the religious colony. Yes there was joy, but it glittered brightly against a penitential backdrop.

John Stephenson introduced the final maverick element himself, in 1823 or 1824, when he suddenly snapped out of the gloomy darkness in which he had so long dwelled. The last two years of his life saw a rebirth, an artistic and spiritual renaissance, where life and design became brilliantly light and airy. The houses and crafts of these short years were spectacularly conceived and executed, a summation and maturation of disparate colony design elements. The stenciled walls in the Kimble-Carr-Bierly house are but one example of the design genius that came to flower then. Regrettably, the full potential of this new design mandate was never realized before tragedy struck.

In July of 1826, the summer of his hundredth year, John Stephenson was murdered. Whether it was by outsiders grown jealous of all that Pleasant Bottoms had, or by colony members fearful of a new, and frightening, departure from traditional ways, probably will never be known. But the results were like adding the nitro to glycerin; the resulting explosions and shock waves echoed through the next half century of colony life. The seeds of darkness planted in the bright wilderness garden brought forth tragedy and death before the years of reorganization (1827-1880) ended.

Yea, tho' I walk in vale of death,
Yet will I fear no ill:
Thy Rod and Staff do comfort me,
And thou art with me still.
(Moravian hymn based on the 23rd Psalm)
Farewell thou world with all thy thorns,
For thou hast been to me,
A world of transitory joys,
Of sin and vanity,

Now I rejoice to leave this world,
Of Sorrow, sin and pain. . . (Andrew Reed gravestone)

I have been asked what, as I see it, is the threat to the historical integrity of the Carrs area. In my view, there are two critical areas of concern.

The first, and the one against which I am most helpless, is that presented by opportunistic thieves who follow in the wake of power plants. When I returned to Lewis County in May, I found that these thieves were, and presumably still are, extremely active. They have stripped most of the fine German, colony woodwork (mantels, balusters, porch railings, etc.) and colony-forged ironwork from the Kimble-Carr-Bierly house. They were also busy stripping every other abandoned structure in Carrs of whatever was salable. They also have been known to search poorly guarded, unused farm houses and outbuildings for collectibles and memorabilia stored there that might be salable.

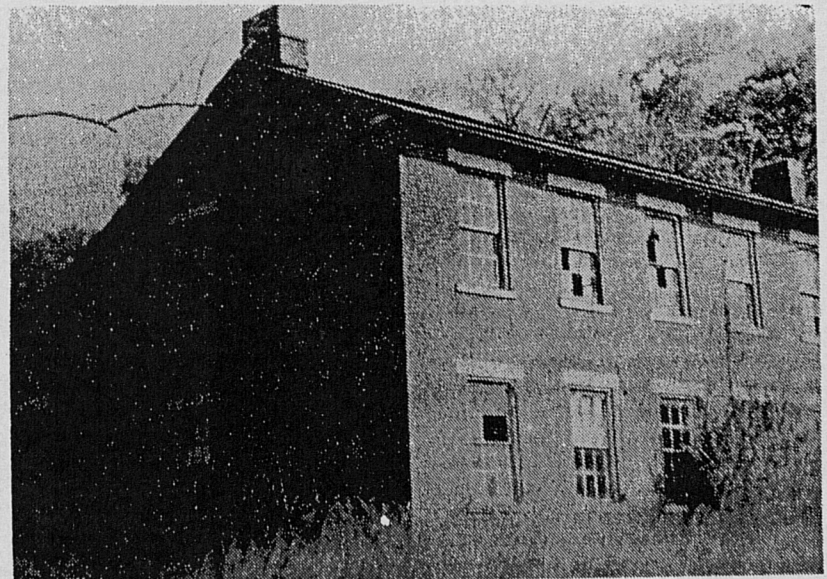
Unfortunately, these individual do not stop when the houses are stripped. They also rob out graves and steal the lovely German gravestones for resale. I have found evidence of their work in Salem Cemetery, and I am suspect they are busily robbing what graves can still be found in Carrs.

The other threat to the historical integrity of Carrs is from a power company that does not as yet understand the critical importance of the houses still standing in Carrs. I hope by sharing what I little I know of life in Carrs through local newspapers to educate these officials, and bring their attention to the desperate need for further study of this area before any demolition is contemplated.

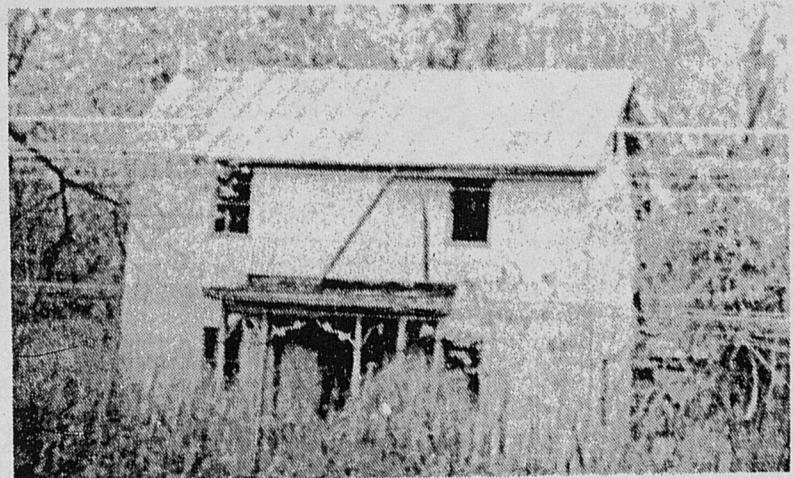
To deal with this second, very real threat of demolition by the

power company involved, I see two courses of action. First, if I can generate enough interest among the residents of Lewis County, I would like to launch a letter-writing campaign encouraging company officials to leave these structures standing for the two or three years adequate study would take. I would also like to see a petition circulated through the county, encouraging such action.

It has taken me ten long years to get the national recognition this community so richly deserves. But I gone about as far as I can without county-wide support. Only with your help can enough time be bought for the study of the Carrs community.



The harsh ascetically plain, somber facade of the Collings House.



The somber facade of the Parr House [1780].

EXHIBIT

29

APPENDIX E-4

HISTORICAL MEMORIES OF CARR'S BOTTOM

BY JOHN A. [GUS] DOYLE
CINCINNATI OHIO
PART I

Through the paper and other media, I have learned a large power company has purchased most of the land in Carr's Bottom, some of the best farming land in Lewis county. Two hundred and fifty years ago, virgin forests of sycamore, beech, oak, hickory, and other trees reached to the bank of the Ohio. Bands of Shawnees, and other tribes crossed La Belle Riviere to hunt in Kaintuck's fair domain. La Salle was probably the first white man to view this vast forest from the board river and claimed it for France. Later, French traders and adventurers crossed it looking for gold and silver and fur bearing game. Gone will be the old landmarks and old houses, some predating the Civil War. Here I was reared, a descendant of Revolutionary war veterans, who came from Virginia and Pennsylvania and hewed homes out of the wilderness despite repeated Indian attacks.

Ohio was the Indian shore. Brigadier General Harmar, in March, 1790, wrote that "Indians continue to plunder and murder inhabitants of boats going up and down the river." Earlier in the month, Kenton Station had been broken up by Indians, killing and capturing the whole settlement of ten or twelve people. This was 15 miles above Limestone. Later, he advises that "two men were killed, and seven more, one woman and five children, taken prisoners; about six weeks ago, in Kennedy's Bottom, on the Ohio, about 20 miles above Limestone." From this I would deem, the first attempted settlement was made in now Carr's Bottom. Kennedy's Bottom was its first name. Afterwards a blockhouse was built, some say on the river front down from the present Bierley's Home. Others say farther down, across from Brush Creek Island.

Graham's blockhouse was near the mouth of Quick's Run. I have a record of the Quick family who had a residence near there and were captured by Indians, and one, Captain Kennedy was killed when he surprised them, and upon drawing his sword, was shot. The Quick family was taken to Canada. Quick's Run was named for them. One of the older Tricklelets used to tell me that his grandmother used to watch for Indians crossing to the Kentucky shore while the men were working on their clearings from the blockhouse in Kennedy Bottom. When she spied any, she would beat the drum, so they could run to the blockhouse, or hide in the woods. Later, after Wayne's defeat of the Indians at Fallen Timbers and the Treaty of Greenville, Indian raids were few and the various settlers scattered out to land they had marked off.

The Ohio River was patrolled by rangers directed by Simon Kenton. These rangers used to get their supply of lead from a place located at the foot of a big cliff, on the Ohio side of the river, by Alex's Run, and opposite the present Bierley Home. Efforts have been made to locate this mine but to no avail. They patrolled from Limestone to the mouth of the Big Sandy River. Usually two would set out together, keeping an eagle eye for signs of Indian crossing or war parties raiding inland. The mouth of Cabin Creek was one main route, also Salt Lick, and up Kinney.

Some of the early settlers in Kennedy's Bottom were Stephensons, Ruggles, Bruces, Stouts, Monteiths and many whose names I have forgotten. My grandfather was born in 1837. He told me he could remember when the woods reached near the haybarn just south of the present railroad tracks on Carr's Lane. I can recall when along this lane and this barn, there was a big hollow stump of some tree, that was big

around as a dining room table. I recall this because my grandfather sent his nephew, a 13 year old lad to plant beans in the corn. After a time he got tired of the job, and dumped the rest of the beans in this old stump. In time they came up, and the stump looked like one of these hanging pots, with festoons of greenery hanging down the side. My grandfather came home one day exclaiming, "I was wondering why we didn't have any more beans come up in the corn than did. Now, I know that trifling pup, Melcher, poured most of them in that old stump!"

Lewis county in early days had a lot of timber, especially the tall and straight which was used for masts in shipyards in New Orleans. This timber used to be hauled by oxen from Quick's Run, and brought to Station Landing (down from Taylor's Chapel) and made into rafts. Then when the river was high so boats could go over the Falls at Louisville, it was floated down the Ohio and on to New Orleans, where a good price was received. My great grandfather said he used to walk back via the Natchez Trace, making 60 miles per day. They were paid in Spanish milled dollars or gold.

Many pioneers lost their money in New Orleans by being robbed, in the cheap gambling joints, saloons, and bawdy houses. Many were murdered in various places along the Natchez Trace.

Settlers continued to come down the Ohio river via flatboat, especially after the Indians were defeated at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, and the treaty was signed at Greenville. This opened all the Ohio (Indian) shore to settlements, and only sporadic raids were made after usually a small number of young bucks, maybe led by an older Indian, came in a quick dash to steal horses.

Kennedy's Bottom continued to grow as more settlers came. More land was cleared and many nice homes were built, quite a few which stand this day. Soon they will be gone under the bulldozers to make way for progress and modern civilization. The Stout family settled at Rome, Ohio, and also bought a lot of land in the bottom and for a long time it was known as Stout's Bottom. They originally were from Virginia via Pennsylvania.

James Stout's tombstone bears the inscription, born Stout's, Ohio, 1806. His wife was born in Fauquier Co., Va. Together he and his brother, John, owned from above the brick church to the lane that runs to the Stevenson place. John owned land in Ohio, at Stout's Run. They were Whigs in politics until the demise of the Whig party.

James became a Democrat and John later a Republican. When the Civil War broke out, John owning land in Ohio, saw it best to endorse the Union cause. He became captain of some Home Guards and proceeded to harass all the people of Rebel tendencies. Jimmy endorsed the Rebel cause.

One brother, Richard, became a Lieutenant in Co. C., 2nd Ky. Conf. Cavalry. His sons, Peyton and Davey, joined the same company. The military governor of Kentucky designated Jimmy Stout and Sammy Stevenson as persons responsible for any Rebel depredations in Stout's Bottom. This led to a lot of claims against them for horses stolen, crops destroyed, which never happened, as there were no raids in Stout's Bottom.

Mr. Stevenson was fined \$1,000 several times for aiding and abetting the south. Jimmy Stout died practically penniless, on account of many fines and assessments against him. The big house that John Stout owned and had a store, at the foot of Carr's Landing, was carried away by the 1913 flood. The brick residence of Jimmy Stout stood until around 30 years ago on the river bank down from the present J.C. Bierley home.

Fred Carr, grandson of a Revolutionary soldier, William Carr, of Scottish descent, bought the place now owned by Helen Bierley Kimbal, from (as grandfather used to say) "ol' Detchman, named Bobo, who sold and went to California in the gold rush." Mr. Carr lived in Newport and when the war started he sold out and moved to the house which he had built a few years previously.

James Stout lies buried in the Taylor's chapel church in the bottom and John Stout in an unmarked grave in the old Fairmount Christian church graveyard. Sammy Stevenson and family are buried in the old family cemetery on the Stevenson place. It is enclosed with a board fence. A couple of years ago some of his descendants came and repaired it.

Some years ago some tenant was plowing near this cemetery and turned up a couple of gold pieces, then later a rusted can of some sort.

Soon as it was known, there was a rush of gold seekers. He didn't need to plow any more corn. Some claimed there were 200 or 500 pieces found. My grandfather was of the opinion, since Sammy was held responsible for any depredations, and being fined several times, he hid the money, so the Home Guards or raiders couldn't find it, and forgot where he put it. This was common in the south, and especially the border states, where guerillas, and soldiers from both armies, fought back and forth for several years over this land, pillaging, looting, and making away with anything a soldier could use.

My grandfather Voiers use to say that when he was 12 he would hide the horses and cattle away in the woods. His father was pro-southern, his uncle was in the Rebel army.

He said the Union troops came through and would seize them, as his family were Rebel sympathizers. The Rebels would take them as short provisions and horses, saying, "If we don't take them, the Yankees will come along and take them." There were deserters from both armies and just thieves who would steal from anyone and anything.

There was a blockhouse, near by Quick's Run, called Graham's after an old Revolutionary soldier that built it. Below it Stout's Bottom started. Later, a lock and dam was built close by, and the buildings still stand.

Just below was the Jack Williams place. He had a stock farm and raised racing horses. There used to be a race track he had built to practice his horses. Many times I have seen him driving a sulkey, and breaking in colts, and training for county fairs.

The Highfield family resided just below this farm and below was the Ben Bradford farm. I recall there was a road to the river down from this house.

Rome (Stouts, P.O.) used to have a mail messenger that rowed a skiff across the Ohio, in nearly all kinds of weather, and placed it on a crane for trains 3, C&O and the local train No. 8 to catch.

I recall uncle Ben Bradford bringing his daughter down to Carr's school, when in session. There was a subdistrict school for awhile, just by the bridge.

Both are now gone, and there is a fill in their place. Uncle Ben had a small dark complected fellow, named Jimmy Dance, that worked for him. Jimmy Dance hardly ever talked, but Uncle Ben said at Lee's surrender at Apomatox, he noticed this little Rebel soldier that seemed to have no where to go, standing sort of aloof, and he asked him where his home was.

He said it was in Virginia someplace, but everything was destroyed and he had no folks, so

Ben told him to go home with him. Jimmy Dance did, and stayed and worked for Uncle Ben until his demise.

Below this home were four or five houses occupied by the Montieth brothers. Several of them were steamboat pilots and came from below Wheeling, Virginia, now West Virginia. They built nice houses overlooking the river.

The house now occupied by Walter Dickerson, was known as the Schofield place. I don't know who built it, but my grandfather Doyle, said he was 18 when he attended his first dance there. He was born in 1837, so that places it approximately 1857.

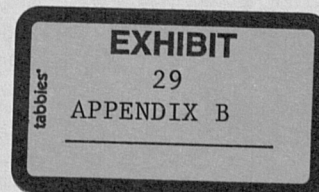
I know there was a sliding door between the two big rooms downstairs, and they could be shoved back, and a big dance could be had. Several old fiddlers, could play a good dance "Chune"--Virginia reel, and others. Below this place different families of Bruces built houses, almost to the Carr's depot lane. At one time the county road followed the foot of the hill to the Stevenson place, but later when houses were built along the river front the road changed to the present place.

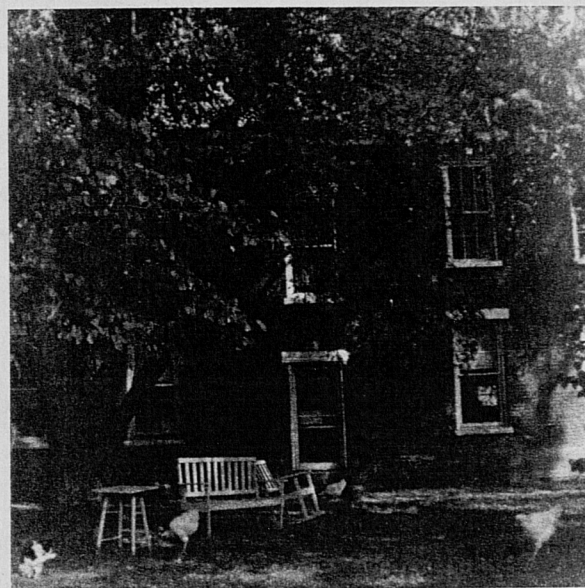
Carr's Station in its heyday had a depot, three operators, and switch, big freight house, and tie yard. Many times we kids used to play in the old tie yard.

The C&O was completed for passenger traffic in 1885. Before that time boats served the boat landings. Men used to cut big piles of wood for the packet boats. Several of the boats in the Cincinnati to Pittsburgh trade carried mail. There was a mail box at the landing.

When the packet came along, it would land, and the mail clerk would bring the mail up to the box, take out the pouch and put in one, for Carr's landing. One old 1884 mail schedule, I used to have, had it listed as Cincinnati & Portsmouth Steamboat P.O.

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK





NOTICES

Washington County
St. George vicinity, *Blake, Wallace, House*, S of St. George (11-14-78)

VERMONT

Addison County

Addison, *Addison Baptist Church*, jct. of VT 22A and VT 17 (11-2-78)
Ferrisburg vicinity, *Hawley's Ferry House*, NW of Ferrisburg on Kingsland Bay (11-2-78)
New Haven, *New Haven Junction Depot*, jct. U.S. 7 and VT 17 (10-19-78)

Rutland County

Sudbury, *Sudbury School No. 3*, jct. of VT 30 and VT 73 (11-2-78)

Washington County

Montpelier, *Montpelier Historic District*, U.S. 2 and VT 12 (11-3-78)

Windsor County

Cavendish, *Glimmerstone*, VT 131 (11-14-78)

WASHINGTON

San Juan County

Orcas Island, *Rosario*, S of East Sound on Orcas Island (11-2-78)

WEST VIRGINIA

Kanawha County

Belle, *Shrewsbury, Samuel Sr., House*, 310 Stubb Dr. (11-2-78)

WISCONSIN

Columbia County

Merrimac vicinity, *Dunward's Glen*, NE of Merrimac off WI 78 (11-7-78)

Grant County

Lancaster, *Grant County Courthouse*, 126 W. Maple St. (10-19-78)

Iowa County

Linden, *Linden Methodist Church*, Main and Church Sts. (10-19-78)

The following is a list of corrections to properties previously listed in the Federal Register.

ARKANSAS

Phillips County

Helena, *Deisch-Bieri House*, 409 Bliscoe St. (10-18-74) (previously listed as Short-Bieri House)

IDAHO

Lewis County

Kamlah, *State Bank of Kamiah*, ID 64 (8-29-78) (previously listed in Idaho County)

TENNESSEE

Greene County

Chuckey vicinity, *Earnest Fort House*, S of Chuckey on Nolichucky River (1-30-78)

(previously listed as Mauris-Earnest Fort House)

The following properties have been demolished and/or removed from the National Register of Historic Places.

KENTUCKY

Boone County

Burlington vicinity, *Piatt's Landing*, S of Burlington on KY 338 (demolished)

Knott County

Hindman vicinity, *Stewart, Dr. Jasper, House*, 5.75 mi. (9 km) N. of Hindman (demolished)

Knox County

Barbourville, *Owens House*, 335 Knox St. (demolished)

Woodford County

Versailles vicinity, *Crittenden, John Jordan, Birthplace Cabin*, U.S. 60 (demolished)

MARYLAND

Anne Arundel County

Gambrills, *Hammond Manor House* (U.S. Naval Academy Diary Farm) U.S. Naval Academy Diary off MD 175 (demolished)

Determination of eligibility are made in accordance with the provisions of 36 CFR 63, procedures for requesting determinations of eligibility, under the authorities in section 2(b) and 1(3) of Executive Order 11593 and section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, as implemented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's procedures, 36 CFR part 800. Properties determined to be eligible under section 63.3 of the procedures for requesting determinations of eligibility are designated by (63.3).

Properties which are determined to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places are entitled to protection pursuant to section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 36 CFR part 800. Agencies are advised that in accord with the procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, before any agency of the Federal Government may undertake any project which may have an effect on an eligible property, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation shall be given an opportunity to comment on the proposal.

The following list of additions, deletions and corrections to the list of properties determined for inclusion in the National Register is intended to supplement the cumula-

tive version of that list published in February of each year.

ARIZONA

Coconino County

Grant Canyon National Park, *Little Jug Site* (G.C.-663)

Maricopa County

Archeological Site: AZ T:6:3 (63.3)
Archeological Site: AZ T:6:4 (63.3)

CALIFORNIA

Colusa County

Sacramento River Bridge, spans Sacramento River (63.3)

Fresno County

Archeological Sites: FRE-625 and FRE-635, near Kerckhoff Lake (63.3)

Imperial County

Holtville vicinity, *Archeological Sites: 4-IMP-2936, 2937, 2939* (63.3)

Los Angeles County

Pasadena, *Shea House*, 524 N. Marengo Ave. (63.3)

Madera County

Archeological Sites: MAD-289 and MAD-293, near Kerckhoff Lake (63.3)

San Bernardino County

Redlands vicinity, *Marshall House*, 27297 Barton Rd.
Redlands vicinity, *White House*, 26849 Barton Rd.

Santa Clara County

San Jose, *Masonic Temple*, 262-272 1st St. (63.3)

CONNECTICUT

Hartford County

Hartford, *Elizabeth Park* (western portion) (63.3)

GEORGIA

DeKalb County

Dunwoody, *Spruill Homeplace*, 4681 Ashford-Dunwoody Rd. (63.3)
Dunwoody, *Wood Home*, 4834 Ashford-Dunwoody Rd. (63.3)
Soapstone Ridge (Archeological Site 9Da69) (63.3)

Walker County

Blowing Spring, *Blowing Spring Mill Houses*, GA 193 (63.3)
Blowing Spring, *Grant House*, GA 193 (63.3)
Blowing Spring, *Scholze House*, GA 193 (63.3)
Flintstone vicinity, *Flintstone Methodist Church*, near Flintstone (63.3)
Flintstone vicinity, *Hixon, William, House*, NE of Flintstone on Burnt Mill Rd. (63.3)

IOWA

Buena Vista County

Storm Lake, *Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railroad Company Storm Lake Depot*

NOTICES

56949

Polk County

Des Moines, Fire Station No. 4, 1041 8th St.
b

KENTUCKY

Lewis County

Concord vicinity, Bierly, Maude, House, KY 8
Concord vicinity, Carrs Methodist Church, KY 8
Concord vicinity, Cook, Hazel, House, KY 8
Concord vicinity, Dickerson, Walter, House, KY 8
Concord vicinity, Kimble, Helen Rose, House, KY 8

Scott County

Georgetown, Thorne House, Lemons Mill Rd. (63.3)

MARYLAND

Baltimore (independent city)

Arthur's Bakery, 223 N. Eutaw St.
Hutzlers High Rise Building, 220-228 N. Howard St.
Murphy Building, 320-322 W. Lexington St.
Palace Building, 210-218 N. Howard St.
Provident Savings Bank of Baltimore, 236-240 N. Howard St.
Stewart and Company Department Store, 201 N. Howard St.

MINNESOTA

Murray County

Fulda, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company's Fulda Railway Depot (63.3)

MISSOURI

Jackson County

Kansas City vicinity, Archeological Sites: 23JA36, 23JA40, 23JA42, 23JA44, 23JA54, 23JA77, 23JA78, 23JA81, 23JA83, 23JA84, 23JA85, 23JA89, 23JA115, 23JA119, 23JA120, 23JA125, 23JA185, 23JA186, 23JA187, Little Blue River Channel area (63.3)

MONTANA

Phillips County

Malta vicinity, Beacoup Site Complex (Sites 188/189)

NEBRASKA

Boyd County

Sunshine Bottom Historic District, S of Missouri River

NEW JERSEY

Hudson County

Jersey City, Car-Float Transfer Bridge 1, Liberty State Park
Jersey City, Car-Float Transfer Bridge 2, Liberty State Park
Jersey City, Pier G. Liberty State Park
Jersey City, Pier No. 19, Liberty State Park

NEW YORK

Delaware County

Hancock, Dunn Site, E of Delaware River (63.3)

Nassau County

Ridgewood Aqueduct (also in Queens County) (63.3)

Westchester County

Yonkers, Moquette Row Housing, Nepperhan Ave. (63.3)
Yonkers, Smith, Alexander, Carpet Mills, Nepperhan Ave. (63.3)
Yonkers, Yonkers City Hall, S. Broadway (63.3)
Yonkers, Yonkers Public Library, S. Broadway and Nepperhan Ave. (63.3)

PUERTO RICO

San Juan, Miraflores Chapel

SOUTH CAROLINA

Berkeley County

Cooper River vicinity, Archeological Sites: 38 BK 75, 38 BK 76, 38 BK 88, 38 BK 109, 38 BK 225, 38 BK 226, 38 BK 229, 38 BK 230, 38 BK 231, 38 BK 235, 38 BK 236, 38 BK 239, 38 BK 245, 38 BK 246, Cooper River Rediversion Archeological Survey (63.3)

TEXAS

Lamar County

Archeological Site: 41 LR 45 (63.3)
Ellis I Site X 41 LR 62 (63.3)
Pin Hook vicinity, Morton Site 41 LR 44, SW of Pin Hook (63.3)

WISCONSIN

Columbia County

Wisconsin Dells, 211 Wisconsin Avenue House

Jackson County

Melrose, Black River Bridge (63.3)

WYOMING

Teton County

Grand Teton National Park, Three Rivers Ranch
[FR Doc. 78-33245 Filed 12-4-78; 8:45 am]

[4310-03-M]

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Notification of Pending Nominations

Nominations for the following properties being considered for listing in the National Register were received by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service before November 24, 1978. Pursuant to § 60.13(a) of 36 CFR Part 60, published in final form on January 9, 1976, written comments concerning the significance of these properties under the National Register criteria for evaluation may be forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Written comments or a request for additional time to prepare comments

should be submitted by December 15, 1978.

WILLIAM J. MURTAGH,
Keeper of the National Register.

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco County

San Francisco, Six-Inch Rifled Gun No. 9, Baker Beach

Tulare County

Three Rivers, Colony Mill Historic Sites, N of Three Rivers

COLORADO

Eagle County

Redcliff vicinity, Camp Hale Site, S of Redcliff off U.S. 24

GEORGIA

Fulton County

Atlanta, Bass Furniture Building, 142-150 Mitchell St.
Atlanta, Grant, W. D., Building (Prudential Building) 44 Broad St., NW.
Atlanta, Kriegshaber, Victor, H., House, 292 Moreland Ave., NE.

Muscogee County

Columbus, Dismukes, Robert E., Sr., House, 1617 Summit Dr.
Columbus, Old Dawson Place (Gordonido) 1420 Wynnton Rd.

Union County

Blairsville vicinity, Walasi-yi Inn, S of Blairsville on U.S. 29

ILLINOIS

Cook County

Chicago, Wicker Park Historic District, roughly bounded by Wood, Crystal and N. Caton Sts. Claremont and North Aves.

IOWA

Jackson County

Maquoketa, Decker House Hotel, 128 N. Main St.

Johnson County

Amish vicinity, Washington Township Center High School, NE of Amish

Jones County

Monticello vicinity, Ely's Stone Bridge, NW of Monticello at Hardscrabble Rd.

Marshall County

Marshalltown, First Church of Christ, Scientist, 412 W. Main St.

Pottawattamie County

Council Bluffs, Jefferis, Thomas, House, 523 6th Ave.

Poweshick County

Grinnell, Ricker, B. J., House, 1510 Broad St.

Scott County

Davenport, Petersen, Max, House, 1607 W. 12th St.



*Kentucky Heritage Commission
104 Bridge Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601*

September 21, 1977

Mrs. Walter Dickerson
R.F. D. 5 Box 47
Vanceburg, KY 41179

Dear Mrs. Dickerson:

We appreciate your interest in historic preservation and I have enclosed information regarding the National Register and survey programs administered by our agency.

I would appreciate your completing the enclosed survey form for us and return it, if possible with a snapshot of your house. From the description, it appears to be a very interesting site, one which we would certainly like to know more about.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Gloria Mills
National Register Program Coordinator

Enclosures

GM:kw



Education, Arts and Humanities Cabinet

KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

The State Historic Preservation Office

Paul E. Patton
Governor
Marlene M. Helm
Cabinet Secretary

David L. Morgan
Executive Director and
SHPO

June 28, 2002

GREG BARRON
325 PLUM ST
MAYSVILLE KY 41056

Dear Mr. Barron:

We appreciate your inquiry about your house in ^{Lewis}Bracken County. Our files contain no information on the property. To document its history, we ask you to complete the enclosed Historic Resources Inventory form following the attached instructions. Also, mark the location of the property on the enclosed map and return it with the completed form. Address the envelope to William Macintire, Survey Coordinator, with the form and a brief note stating your reason for submitting the documentation.

Mr. Macintire will assess the eligibility of the property for Kentucky Landmark listing, and can issue a Kentucky Landmark certificate if it qualifies. If you want the property to receive that recognition, indicate that interest in the note you send. He will send the Landmark certificate to the property's owner.

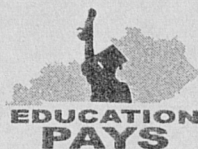
The inventory form serves several uses. It adds to the KHC's database of historic places and can allow us to evaluate the property's potential for National Register listing. If we believe that your property qualifies for the Register, we'll encourage you to complete a National Register nomination form. You can complete the form by hiring a historic preservation consultant; we'll send a list of consultants if you wish. Or we can guide you in completing the form yourself. To do so, the next step after completing the survey form is to visit the KHC's National Register page at <http://www.kyheritage.org/natreg3.htm>. Read the questions and answers about the Register. After that, contact me for a copy of a completed nomination form for a property like yours, which you can use as a model for your own form.

National Register listing places no restrictions on an owner's use of his or her property. The primary financial benefit of National Register listing is the potential to receive an Investment Tax Credit for rehabilitating commercial or rental residential property. If you wish to pursue nomination, please contact me through either of the modes below, and as often as questions arise.

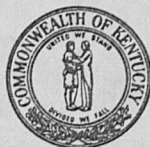
Sincerely,

Marty Perry, National Register Coordinator
Email: marty.perry@mail.state.ky.us
Voice mail extension: 132

300 Washington Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
An equal opportunity employer M/F/D



Telephone (502) 564-7005
FAX (502) 564-5820
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Education, Arts and Humanities Cabinet

KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

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Executive Director and
SHPO

August 19, 2002

Dennis J. Barron
Frost Brown Todd LLC
2200 PNC Center
201 E. Fifth Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202-4182

Dear Mr. Barron;

This is to acknowledge and thank you for the documentation you sent in on the Bedinger House in Lewis County. This is all that is needed to qualify for a Kentucky Landmark Certificate, and one should be mailed to you within a few weeks if not sooner.

I wasn't certain from your letter if you are interested in pursuing listing of the property on The National Register, but I thought probably so. The staff person who would help you with that process is Marty Perry, who your son Gregg has already spoken with. You can contact Marty here at our office at ext. 132, or by email: marty.perry@mail.state.ky.us. I have enclosed a basic information sheet about the National Register. The documentation you found from the Federal Register from 1978 looks to me like the property was actually determined to be eligible for such listing at that time - it may have been because of a review for road work or other Federally funded work which could have had an impact on the property. Today, we require that all properties reviewed in that way be documented in our survey files, but in 1978, that wasn't always the case, resulting in the situation where properties have been determined eligible (or not), while no record of that fact is made in the survey. One would have to go through old Federal Registers or go back to 1978 archival correspondence to figure it out, obviously a cumbersome procedure. If it was determined eligible, and if there have not been substantial changes to the structure, then it is still eligible from a legal standpoint. Still, a nomination will have to be written to get the building actually listed.

Again, thank you for the documentation on your historic house. Feel free to contact me if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Macintire
Survey Coordinator
Kentucky Heritage Council
(502) 564-7005, ext 124
bill.macintire@mail.state.ky.us

FROST BROWN TODD LLC

2200 PNC Center
201 E. Fifth Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202-4182
(513) 651-6800
Facsimile (513) 651-6981
www.frostbrowntodd.com

DENNIS J. BARRON
dbarron@fbtlaw.com
(513) 651-6891

RECEIVED
August 15, 2002
AUG 16 2002

KY HERITAGE
COUNCIL

Mr. William McIntyre
Survey Coordinator
Kentucky Heritage Council
State Historic Preservation Office
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

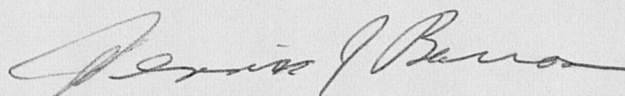
Dear Mr. McIntyre:

This is in response to a letter dated June 28, 2002 from Martin Perry to my son, Greg Barron, 325 Plum Street, Maysville, Kentucky 41056 (a copy of which I enclose), which included a Historic Resources Inventory form and advised us to return the enclosed completed form to you. This property was acquired by us earlier this year and is owned by my wife, Mary Rae Barron. It is located on Kentucky Route 8 in Lewis County midway between Vanceburg and Concord in the Carrs community. In response to Item 24, we do not yet have suitable black and white photos but will forward them as soon as received. In the interim, I enclose a Xerox copy showing the front and rear of the residence building.

We purchased the property following the death of its long-time former owner, Walter Dickerson. In going through his papers, we found correspondence dated September 21, 1977 (copy enclosed) from the Kentucky Heritage Commission to his wife. I do not know if there was any subsequent follow-up with respect to this. Also, I found in those files a copy of Page 56949, Federal Register in Vol. 43, No. 234, Tuesday, December 5, 1978 (copy enclosed), which appears to be a notice of a request for determination of eligibility for this property for listing in the National Register. I do not know if there were any subsequent proceedings, and would appreciate any information you could provide in this regard.

Please contact me if any further information is desired.

Very truly yours,



Dennis J. Barron

DJB/gkh
Enclosure
cc: Mr. Marty Perry (w/enclosures)
CINlibrary/1208897.1



Education, Arts and Humanities Cabinet

KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

The State Historic Preservation Office

Paul E. Patton
Governor
Marlene M. Helm
Cabinet Secretary

David L. Morgan
Executive Director and
SHPO

December 10, 2002

Mr. Dennis J. Barron
Frost Brown Todd LLC
2200 PNC Center
201 East Fifth Street
Cincinnati, OH 45202-4182

RE: Bedinger House

Dear Mr. Barron:

It is indeed a pleasure for the Kentucky Heritage Council to award you the enclosed Kentucky Landmark Certificate. The Kentucky Landmark Certificate is the official recognition of the architectural, archaeological or historical significance of your historic property. It is our hope that you will make every effort to ensure the continued preservation of your landmark property and that you will transfer this certificate and your sense of stewardship to succeeding owners.

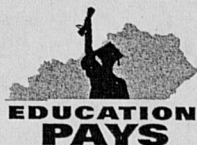
The designation of your property as a "Kentucky Landmark" worthy of preservation in no way infringes on your rights as a property owner. State and local government officials do not assume any jurisdiction over your property or what you may choose to do with your property as a result of this designation.

If the Heritage Council can be of further assistance to you as you plan for the preservation or disposition of your historic property, please feel free to call on us.

Sincerely,

David L. Morgan, Director
Kentucky Heritage Council and
State Historic Preservation Officer

DLM:WM/ksf
Enclosure
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
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Telephone (502) 564-7005

FAX (502) 564-5820

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Ancestor Hunting

by Dr. William M. Talley

Ed. Note: All correspondence in regard to this column should be sent directly to Dr. Talley, at 202 Berlioz, Apt. 211, Nuns' Island, Montreal, Quebec, and not to this newspaper office.

Our friend, Gus Doyle, of Madeira, Ohio, has sent us some of his early memories of the Carrs neighborhood, which are as follows:

"There are persons taking options on the land from Vance's place to the lane by the old Carr place.....If purchased, all the old houses like Bierleys, Carrs, Henrys, and all those old homesteads will be leveled. Some of them were built before the Civil War.

"I am sending you a report which mentions where Indians took the station in Kennedy's Bottom. I used to think it was on the bank from the Bierley's residence, but I think you and Bill (Dugan) pinpointed it at the old Jennings place. Kennedy's was the first name, then it was called Stout's Bottom. There used to be a brick house, the walls still standing when I was young, down on the bank from Bierleys present home. This is gone now. The Bierleys lived in this till 1896, when they built their present home. Jimmy Stout owned the place on the river. His brother, Johnny, used to own the old big, frame building and store at the end of the lane down from Carr's home, called Carr's Landing then, and all the packets used to stop and deliver mail there. My grandfather Doyle said he place mail in the box. When the mail packet came along, the mail clerk would come up and unlock the box, take the pouch out and put one in, maybe in time of day or night.

"The Stouts were Whigs and came from Pennsylvania. John owned land near Rome, Ohio, hence the name of Stout's Run. At the demise of the Whig party, John became a Republican and Jim a Democrat. When the Civil War broke out, Jimmy favored the South. He sent three sons to the Rebel Army: Richard, first Lt. in the 2nd Ky. Cavalry; Peyton, a sergeant, and later, Davy, a private. Peyton and Davy (Stout) survived. Peyton returned and stayed awhile, then moved to Texas, where he had former army comrades. John was in the Home Guards and favored the Union. Gen. Burbridge ordered certain noted rebel sympathizers of wealth to be responsible for any depredations against Union forces of citizens. Jimmy and Sammy Stephenson were the chief ones. At the end of the war, Jimmy was bankrupt and died in poverty. I am not sure, but I think he is buried in a little cemetery back of Taylor's Chapel. Of course, John wasn't

too well liked, and most sympathy in the bottom was Rebel.

"The Carr House was built in 1861. Mr. Fred Carr owned a few slaves. He lived in Cincinnati, so was threatened with their loss. His wife was Ellen Leitch from around St. Paul (Ky.), so he moved back and built the brick house about 1861. He furnished a horse to his nephew to go to the Rebel Army and they (the home guards) seized his threshing machine.

"Several years ago on the Stephenson place some gold was plowed up in the corn field, causing some mild excitement ('a lot of places didn't need plowing after that!!). I understood that several hundred pieces were found. My grandad was of the opinion that Sammy Stephenson hid it so it wouldn't be seized by the Home Guards. The Schofield place (now the Dickerson home) was built prior to the war, but I don't know the date, but Grandfather Doyle said he attended his first dance there. He was married in 1858, so it would be near that date.

"The Bruces and Reddens owned other places. My grandfather said Fred Carr bought the Carr place from a

"Dutchman" named Bobo, who went to California during the gold rush. The old Jennings place was owned by a family named Ruggless, who owned slaves. They were pestered so by the Home Guards that the boy decided to go the the Rebel Army. Two Home Guards followed him, and as he passed the head of Aills Branch on Quick's Run and up the hill to Pleasant Ridge, they came close on him, and he shot one, wounding one. They gave up the chase then.

"My cousin, Charles Stricklett, used to tell me that the Strickletts, McLeishes (McCleese now), and some other early families used to live in a block house for a short time on the banks, and they had a big dream. His grandmother, an elderly lady, would take turns watching for any Indians crossing the river, and if she saw any, would beat on the drum and the men would hasten to the block house, or take shelter in the woods, which reached down south of the present railroad tracks at that time.

"I can recall some of the old scenes in the Carrs Bottom. If some big industrial plant takes over, such scenes will be gone forever. I can recall when small, looking down from Fairmount Church, and also the neighboring hill, and could see the fields in the valley laid out in squares in spring time and summer, bright green spots

and brown where the ground was plowed. There was dark green of the tobacco fields and lighter green for the corn, and the turning yellow cast of the wheat fields. In my mind's eye, I can see the cattle in the meadows at the foot of the hill, and numerous horses; also men plowing. That was before I was old enough for Dad to put me behind one, or big enough to pick the big green worms off the tobacco. I can recall my grandfather living at the foot of the hill. The house was part log cabin and there was a spring at the back of the house, at the foot of a cliff, that had water ice cold. I'd go there just before dinner and get a big bucket of cold water. Around the hillside was a sulphur spring which smelled like rotten eggs to me. I vividly recall one summer when a granddaughter of Uncle Fred Carr wanted the sulphur water, to drink each day, claiming it had curative powers. She gave me a quarter each day to go out and bring her a gallon. That was a quarter of a day's pay for a grown man then, and when a penny was a big thing to have, that was untold wealth to me, especially when I could stop in Uncle Fred's store and get two peppermint sticks for a penny.

"I can recall sitting on our little porch where I was born. It now is gone, burnt up long ago. I could see the sheets of rain on a summer day coming up the river, like an advancing army, with a view almost to Concord, with the rain getting closer and closer, till I could hear it splattering on the leaves of corn, then engulfing the house with a tattoo on the roof. I wonder yet if the big persimmon tree is where it used to be and the big butternut, or have they been cut for timber like the beech woods that used to reach down almost to the old Stevenson home.

"There used to be a lot of chestnuts on the hills back of Carrs. One could get a sugar sack full in no time if the season hit right. I recall Uncle Gus Voiers giving me a pair of gum boots, with red tops. Only big men owned them then and not many of them. I went chestnut hunting with a cousin. We met a little mountain kid, still barefooted. He had so many brothers and sisters that it took some time to get shoes to go around. But I recall him mashing chestnuts burrs with his heel, which I regarded with awe. I used my gum boots and when I got home I had a hole in the sole. I vividly recall the happenings then --such a nice item of wear and I ruined them the first day, etc., etc."

We greatly enjoyed reading Doyle taking time out to write these memoirs of his childhood in the Carrs Bottom. We are sure that many of our readers will have many long forgotten memories revived by his account.

Addenda: the earliest description of the blackhouse at Kennedy's Station is that it was located "on Kentucky side at the head of Brush Creek Island, which, as Mr. Doyle states, was on the Jennings farm. The Fred Carr farm is what now (1973) is generally known as the Sam Bierley place. Mr. Bierley acquired it after the death of Mr. Carr. Carr was a successful business man, having at various times stores in Vanceburg, Cincinnati, and Maysville. He was one of three commissioners who supervised the building of the old (brick) Court House in 1865, when the county seat was moved from Clarksburg to Vanceburg. His father was James Carr, who operated a tavern in Vanceburg in front of the present 'old Mill' site, where the famed Larkin Liles' Camp-

bell fight took place. Another of James Carr's children was a daughter Lucinda, whom married Hohn Carter in 1824. She became the mother of the late Thomas H. Farter (1829-1912). Mrs. Doris Pugh Johnson and W.C. Dugan are grandchildren of said Thomas H. Carter and Cynthia Trenary. Another of James Carr's daughter Mary, married Capt. George Rowley, of the famous Rowley steamboat family. Friends referred to her as 'Aunt Mate'.

A daughter of John Carter, Lucy, married into the Voiers family, and became the mother of Jim and Charlie Voiers, and a number of daughters. Jim Voier's daughter Dooly married the father of W.A. (Gus) Doyle, well known local historian. Children of Charlie Voiers living here are Floyd, Harold, Martin, and Helen Voiers. Harlan Voiers lives in Ashland, and sisters Florence Kinzel and Mrytle Flinders, live in Huntington. Chas. Jr. was killed in World War II. Such is the connection of the Carr, Carter, Doyle, and Voiers families.

W.C.D.

EXHIBIT

29

APPENDIX C

The Houses of Carrs

Dr. Donna L. Benson

As I indicated last week, the four brick houses in Carrs are extremely important, locally, regionally, and nationally. These are the last four brick elder houses known to be standing in the Pleasant Bottoms colony. They desperately need extensive study before they are lost forever. Let me tell you a little bit about these remarkable structures, and the even more remarkable craftsmen who built them.

The early craftsmen of Pleasant Bottoms, under the masterful guidance of John Stephenson, created a unique system of framing that was designed to stand for all time. John Stephenson brought the German system of half-timbered framing (Fachwerk) to the Pleasant Bottoms community.

John Stephenson redesigned this Fachwerk framing so that it was self-standing and self-weight-bearing. This revolutionary system carried all of a structure's weight down through the exterior framing, freeing the interior walls and exterior skin. Since the interior walls did not carry the structure's weight, they and the chimneys could be, and were often, rearranged, an option not readily available in most houses. Likewise, the brick or timber skin could be ripped down and rebuilt several times without damaging the structure's integrity.

The Kimble-Carr-Bierly house, begun in the 1780s, was one of the great *Flurkuchenhäuser* (German kitchen-parlor houses) constructed with this Fachwerk framing. Built to house an elder's family, it was only two rooms downstairs--a narrow kitchen (*Kuche*) and a parlor (*Stube*) and two bed-storage rooms upstairs. Doors were narrow, for 'straight and narrow is the path to heaven'; they were also low, so that the inhabitants had to 'stoop in humility.'

The Kimble-Carr-Bierly house was as plain, as ascetic, as gifted with simplicity as was life in the colony. There were no curtains at the windows, nor rugs on the floors. The narrow kitchen served more as a family work area, for most meals were taken at the community kitchen. Although Pleasant Bottoms was a wealthy community, members lived in voluntary material poverty during the communal years (1784-1826).

In keeping with this ethos, furnishings were kept to a minimum. Looms for the men, spinning wheels for the women, a table, cupboard and a bench sat in the *Kuche*.

The best bed sat in the parlor; upstairs were two more, one for the boys, one for girls. A table, perhaps a chair or two, and a *Kleiderschrank* completed the household furnishings. This much was allotted for the needs of the elder and eldress, nothing more. For most colony members, much less was deemed proper and sufficient. And yet, lost in a life lived in Christ, these were the happiest years for this religious colony.

As times changed, so to did the houses. And the Kimble-Carr-Bierly house reflects this process. In the late 1820s-1830s, as a sense of individual identity emerged, the internal structure of the house was changed. The brick skin was ripped down, and rebuilt with new wooden lintels. Walls and the central chimney shifted, so that the old kitchen became a hall. The old chimney was replaced by two new gable-end chimneys. A third room was added, left of the old kitchen, creating a fashionable I-house. A fourth room was added back of the parlor to form an L-shaped wing.

While the brick skin was being refurbished, the front door was widened, and highlighted by side lights, a transom light, and fashionable Classical Revival carvings. One of the more breathtaking renovations was a lovely stairway, a full eight-hundred to a thousand pounds, that was seemingly hung from thin air in the newly decorated hallway. This staircase showcased the joiner's uncanny ability to transform such an inanimate object into a soaring statement of the colony's fervent faith.

Such joiner skills were, literally and figuratively, evidence of faith unseen. If you remember, the interior walls did not carry the structure's weight. Thus there was no need for studs in the walls; stud from which, normally, such a staircase would be hung. Neither were

the brick walls themselves seemingly capable of carrying such weight, for they were simply four or five independent brick walls butted, not mortared, together. In the 1840's the Carrs removed one or two of these walls from the *Stube* side, leaving even less to support the staircase's weight. And yet, the master joiners of Pleasant Bottoms, in their skilled arrogance, did the seemingly impossible. This is but one riddle that needs to be unraveled before the Kimble-Carrs-Bierly house is lost for all time.

There is yet another marvel added to this house during the first renovation. A highly skilled master artisan, possibly the colony founder himself, John Stephenson, decorated the downstairs room with stunning stencils. These stencils have survived in two rooms. They were masterfully painted, with a keen appreciation for depth and perspective. In the long room, the classical pillars appear to stand away from the walls, fully three-dimensional.

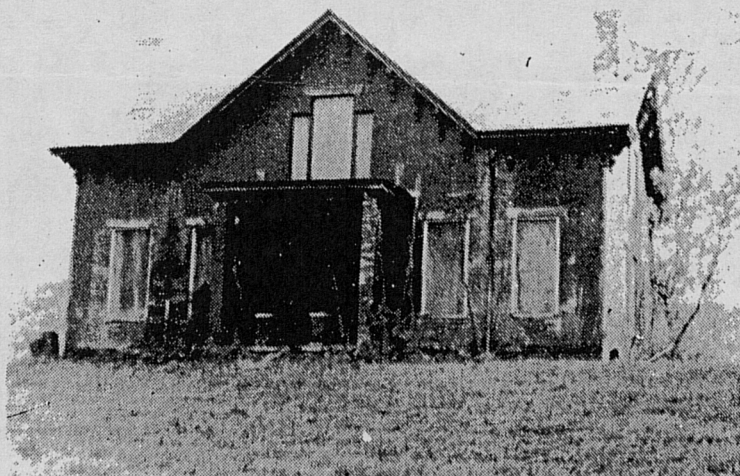
The painted panels on the walls and on the ceiling in the hall retain a vividness and unexpected use of color, that has defied decades spent behind wallpaper, and recent exposure to the damaging elements. Combined with a tasteful show of expensive ceramics and glass in the parlor, this elder's house must have spoken powerfully to outsiders of the blessings of a

life lived in Christ.

These stencils must be studied much more carefully, their colors preserved on film and paper, before they too are lost. Time is running short for them. Exposed to freezing and thawing, and dampness, they are slowly crumbling off of the walls. They are a precious part of your heritage, for this may be one of the few, perhaps the only house of such an early date, with surviving stencils, in Lewis County.

Like the Fachwerk framing, and the staircases (paradoxically hung in thin air yet possessed of such stability that they are the last element to collapse in abandoned structures), they are part of a unique heritage bequeathed to you by the colonists of Pleasant Bottoms. This heritage is also in jeopardy, for thieves are relentless stealing these priceless German artifacts--the mantels, iron fireplace pieces, box locks and stairways--all made in Pleasant Bottoms, and all irreplaceable.

Much the same story could be told for the Bierly house, the Bruce-Henry house, for the Bedinger house. Each possess the unique Fachwerk framing, each have staircases hung by skilled artisans, and each have riddles and puzzles still to be answered and unlocked. Only with a county-wide mandate can I petition the powers that be for the time necessary to complete the needed research. These houses are national register eligible; the only problem is to buy enough time for experts and myself to record this precious gift from the past.



Bruce-Henry House ca 1820, possibly earlier.



Kimble-Carrs-Bierly House - one of the now missing mantels.

EXHIBIT

29

APPENDIX E-2

The Bitter Years

Dr. Donna L. Benson

As we saw in the last article, the world came crashing down for the people of Pleasant Bottoms with John Stephenson's death in 1826. They found a world vastly different from that they left almost a half century before, a world in which they no longer belonged, much as they once thought they did. They hastily retreated back to the safe confines of their colony, where they mourned their losses with increasing bitterness.

One of the most basic problems that immediately confronted them was that no one exhibited John Stephenson's logistical skills to keep foodstuffs and drygoods evenly allocated to each cluster within the colony. They found too late that John Stephenson had been the glue that held the whole complicated communal system together; without him, it would slowly and inevitably crumble away.

Remember, if you will, that a generation or more of women had grown up under the communal system; women who were used to working as part of a team of cooks but one week out of every three to five in the community kitchen. These were women used to a communal day care system for all but the youngest babies, who had never cooked, cleaned and cared for their families day-in and day out, and who had no idea where to even begin.

None of these women had a working kitchen, for none had been needed. Worse yet, they were used to cooking for one-to-three hundred souls, not just for their small families. Basically, these women had to learn to cook all over again, while cleaning and carrying for their young. Reorganization was a very nasty shock for these women. And they were not very gracious in their acceptance of the new order. Hannah Kerr was one woman who had been born during the communal years, and lived to see reorganization. Her gravestone in 1835 bitterly notes:

To travel backwards unto my birth

I see no pleasure here on earth
What would entice my soul to stay

In this vain world of misery.

The men also found reorganization a bitter fact of life. I estimate that barely a third of colony men knew how to farm, or how to handle livestock. Suddenly, each male head of household was expected to farm for himself, and handle the family's livestock. Like the women, they were less than pleased with the new order. Obidiah Stout, who had joined the colony to escape the Indian menace, and stayed to become an elder, wearily observed on his 1832 gravestone:

Life is a torrid day:

Parched by wind and sun.

And death the calm cool night,
When the weary day is done.

Reorganization was hardest on the elders of the community. It was they who had to shepherd their flock through these darkest of days. It was they who carried the financial burden of seeing that each family was supplied with the livestock, kitchen and farming equipment that they now needed to survive. They were faced with the difficult task of dismantling the communal system, and resurrecting some sort of organized community life from the ashes. Truly, theirs' was a monumental task.

I'm just a poor wayfaring stranger

A traveling thro' this world of woe

I hear there's no sickness,
toil, nor danger

In that bright world to which I go
(Old Appalachian folk tune)

The people of Pleasant Bottoms were lost, bereft of the comfortable existence that they had once known, where they had been privileged to practice their crafts on a day-in, day-out basis. In shock and mourning, their crafts, lives and houses returned to a harshly ascetic, severely plain style. Houses took on a forbidding look, pushing outsiders away. Chairs became plainer and rounder, seemingly enclosing their occupants in a circle of safety away from a world gone mad.

It was at this juncture in time that the divisive elements from the communal years, the darkness and hint of fanaticism, the preoccupation with death and the life to come, came to fruition. Colony members knew, in their grief and sorrow, that they could not turn on one another and survive as an intact community. Instead, they vented all of their anger and frustration on those who were different, outsiders, and particularly, the blacks within the colony.

Reorganization saw a breakdown in the amicable relations with the blacks that had characterized the early years. There were increasing incidents of harassment and assault as the years passed. By the early 1860's the hostility had escalated to the point where an eldress attacked a black woman, knifing her badly. Fortunately, the woman and her unborn child survived.

In 1868 reorganization exploded into full-scale violence. The Fosters, a peaceable black family living on the Stephenson-Queen farm in Carrs, were brutally murdered by John Bilyeu and George Kennard. With this last incident, the community seemed suddenly to have awakened, as from a nightmare. Balance and sanity were restored. The wisdom of their faith reaffirmed, they turned inward once again, a small community contentedly searching for Zion in the wilderness.



The earthly turtledove who longs for her heavenly mate.

Saved by the blood of the Crucified One! Ransomed from sin and a new work begun, Sing praise to the Father and praise to the Son, Saved by the blood of the Crucified One!

Saved! Saved! My sins are all pardoned my guilt is all gone! Saved! Saved! I am saved by the blood of the Crucified One! (Mount Zion Hymnal)

Reorganization drifted to a gentle end. There was even one final revival in the 1870s and 1880s, in which houses and furniture were updated. With this revival refurbished houses, and people appear to have mellowed. The gingerbread trim on Maude Beirly's house and the Kimble-Carr Beirly house are evidence of this mood of quiet joy, found in the colony's autumnal years. Like the houses, furniture once again became stylish and innovative, an echo of times past. Increasingly furniture, houses and gravestones were decorated with emblems of the faith that had sustained the colony this far, and the faith that would lead them home.

The first generation to live outside of the communal system, who still cherished the hope of finding a way back in this life, chose sunwheels, the rose of Sharon, earthly turtledoves who long for their heavenly mate, and all the flowers of the Lord's garden to decorate their possessions. By the second generation, the colony knew the only way back was (figuratively) through death. It was at this time that the 'clasped hands' motif appears, which signified not only earthly farewell, but farewell to a golden age, became increasingly prominent.

From this time forward, the colony would become increasingly entranced (figuratively) with the dance of death. It was a dance that would become more intricate as the old German ways gently slipped away at the turn of the twentieth century.

Softly fades the twilight ray
Of the holy sabbath day
Quietly as life's setting sun
When the Christians course is run (Jane Johnson stone, 1878).



A flower of the Lord's Garden.

EXHIBIT

29

APPENDIX E-5

EXHIBIT 30

Short Statement

See Exhibit 29.

